

DC GAZETTE

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OCTOBER 1975

GOING FOR BROKE

DC ISN'T broke yet but it is headed for serious trouble. Although the city has not borrowed heavily to carry out day-to-day operations (one of the fatal errors of New York City) the Gazette learned last month that a little-known interest-free line of credit of \$40 million that DC has with the US Treasury, designed to help the city take care of short-term cash deficiencies, was not fully reimbursed last year for the first time. Asked about the deficiency, DC Budget Director Comer Coppie told us September 15, "We don't know the exact status of that." In addition, we've learned that DC may have used a cash surplus last fiscal year to fund some items that have not been cranked into regular budget considerations. The exact amount involved is not known but when combined with the unrefunded advance from the Treasury, it could well mean that the budget is out of balance by about \$60 million -- or five percent of the total.

Meanwhile, other warning signs are piling up. These include:

- Burgeoning Metro deficits including demands for future projects and operating expenses and the repayment of already issued Metro bonds when they come due beginning in 1977. [See story elsewhere this issue.]

- A twelve year growth in city employment from one city worker per 29 residents in 1962 to 1:21 ratio in 1967 and a 1:14 ratio in 1974. This leap, according to the Washington Star, has run up payroll costs from \$13 million a month in 1962 to \$52 million in 1974. The city worker-resident ratio in the city is half that or less of the surrounding suburbs, even heavily urbanized ones like Alexandria and Arlington.

- Rising pension costs: According to an excellent study by Star reporter Michael Kiernan the accrued liability for police and firemen pensions as of last year was \$600 million. By 1983 it will rise to more than \$1 billion. As a sidelight, Kiernan reports that "If former DC police chief Jerry K. Wilson lives for another 30 years to the age of 77, he will have collected at least \$1 million in retirement benefits from the District government."

- The city's eroding sales tax base. Last fiscal year sales tax receipts were up only 6.2%, which failed to keep up with inflation.

- The cumulative effect of the city's disastrous development and planning policies. Recent data from the Council of Governments tell a grim story concerning the city's long-term job situation, to wit:

During the period 1970-74 private employment in the city has declined by about 300 and the city has found itself increasingly dependent on new federal jobs (12,200 more) and burdened by new city jobs (3,300 more).

While local government increased in the suburbs (20,000) and about 5200 new federal jobs were added outside the city, non-government employment increased by 112,000 in just four years. (Please turn to page 2)

Billion dollar cover-up at Metro?

How much will it really cost?

METRO'S consulting engineers warned more than a year ago that completion of the subway system would cost dramatically more than Metro has ever admitted to the public, Congress or local officials, according to information obtained by the Gazette. The es-

Metro Ticks

- ONE of the reasons Metro is costing so much is because of a curious deal under which Metro bought the railroad right-of-way between Union Station and Silver Spring and then leased it back to the railroads. Under the agreement, Metro is rebuilding the railroad tracks and providing new signal and switching equipment in order to place the subway line in the center of the road-bed. This is being done, according to Metro, so that the subway operations will not interfere with rail sidings along the route. Metro is unable to give us the costs of this project but we would be surprised if it ran less than \$50 million. This is in addition to the \$17 million Metro has spent for improvements to railroad facilities at Union Station.

- METRO spent \$740,000 in acceleration costs to speed up construction of the Metro Center station despite the fact that other stations along the first route were running far behind schedule. Metro claims this speed-up was ordered because its flow charts showed that it was necessary. As it turned out, it was an unnecessary expense other than for its value as a symbol to the press and public that Metro was making progress, which suggests that it should be listed on Metro's accounts not as a construction cost but a promotional expense.

- METRO'S personnel policies are also interesting. A Gazette investigation found that there are 24 persons on the Metro staff who earn over \$30,000 who also are receiving retirement pay from the government. It is likely that most of these are ex-Corps of Engineers personnel. . . James Caywood, vice president of DeLeuw, Cather (Metro's consulting engineers) was formerly with the B & O Railroad, one of the companies with which Metro negotiated its multi-million dollar rail modification deal. . . Howard Lyons, assistant di-

(Please turn to page 16)

timates by DeLeuw, Cather & Co. were made as Metro prepared to confess last November that its 1970 cost figure of \$3 billion for the whole system was completely out of line. Metro told the public last year that the revised cost of the system would be \$4.5 billion. We have learned, however, that in the period preceding the release of this estimate, DeLeuw, Cather & Co. told Metro it thought the cost would run much higher. We have not been able to determine the exact amount of DeLeuw, Cather & Co.'s estimate but our best information is that it was in the neighborhood of one billion dollars more than Metro's final figure.

Both DeLeuw, Cather & Co. and Metro have refused to confirm or deny the Gazette's information. Officials at the engineering firm refused to answer any questions concerning the estimates, referring all matters to Metro. When Metro's public information officer, Cody Pfannstiel, was contacted several hours after our phone calls to DeLeuw Cather, he had already been informed of our inquiries. Although he was unable to confirm or deny our specific information he did say that it was not unusual for Metro's consultants to provide estimates at variance with those finally determined to be correct by the subway authority. He said that consultant estimates were reviewed by various offices at Metro and altered to take into account factors that the consultant might not have been aware of -- such as the true costs of land acquisitions. The consultant reports were just one part of a lengthy review prior to arriving at a final estimate, he said.

Attempts to obtain the DeLeuw, Cather estimates have been unsuccessful so far. City councilmember Julius Hobson Sr. wrote Metro this summer requesting all DeLeuw Cather reports pertaining to cost estimates. Metro General Manager Jackson Graham replied by sending Hobson several documents prepared by Metro itself, all of which had been previously publicly released. In a covering letter Graham stated that "The latest system cost estimate, as well as all previous cost estimates, were jointly developed by the Authority staff and DeLeuw, Cather staff over a period of many months. The latest estimate was started by the two staffs in November 1972 and completed early in November 1974." But in response to Hobson's request for DeLeuw, Cather's reports, Graham stated that "I regret that I cannot supply the information you requested as it does not exist in that format. . ."

In other words, Graham appeared to be claiming that despite the fact that this was the first overall reestimate of Metro costs since 1970, there were no documents indicating DeLeuw, Cather's position. If true, the question arises as to why there exists no documentation of DeLeuw, Cather's opinion on this crucially important issue. If, on the

(Please turn to page 2)

ANC Petitions

If you want to run for your neighborhood council, you'll want to pick up your petitions on November 21. The petitions must be filed by December 5.

But first your neighborhood must petition to become a neighborhood council area. These petitions will be available October 8 and must be filed with the Board of Elections and Ethics by October 24. This is an incredibly short petitioning time and neighborhoods will have to work swiftly to beat the city's unreasonable deadline.

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METRO CONT'D

other hand, such documents do exist it is of great importance that the city council and Congress obtain them, especially in light of Metro's notoriously poor record of estimating accurately its capital and operating costs. Attempts to obtain this information by others than governmental agencies appear blocked by a quirk in the law establishing Metro that leaves it uncovered by either federal or local freedom of information acts. In fact, Metro has more freedom to operate in secrecy and immune from public inquiry in some areas than either the FBI or the CIA, both of which have been forced to open files on individuals and cases under the information statutes.

The question is this: Has Metro deliberately downgraded estimates it has received from its consultants in order to lessen the political impact that would result from release of the higher figures? How much more does Metro know about the costs of building and running its system than it has told Congress, local governments or its own directors?

These questions arise at a time when Metro is in the midst of a financial crisis, that even based on the figures it has released, is reaching such proportions that local officials are beginning for the first time to question basic assumptions of the area's mass transit system. Virginia Governor Godwin has referred to Metro as a "boondoggle." Irving McNayr, director of the North Virginia Transportation Commission, is wondering aloud whether the subway should begin operations next year, suggesting instead that operating losses be held off until approximately 31 miles of the system are completed. He estimates combined Metrobus and Metrorail losses could cost each Washington area resident \$35 a year. He says Metrorail losses "will astound us," predicting a figure of \$40 million a year. Says Fairfax City mayor Nathaniel Young: "I'm 100% behind Mr. McNayr. It's absolutely necessary that we take drastic action."

And from Wiley F. Mitchell, vice mayor of Alexandria: "I honestly think... we're approaching the point where it would be cheaper for our city to buy and operate our own buses."

At the federal level, Metro is finding little enthusiasm for bankrolling the area's extravagant subway system any more than it is already. What has happened at the Department of Transportation is a significant turn-about of opinion on the advisability of cities going in for heavy rail. This change has gone largely unreported and unnoticed in this city but at DOT and in other cities throughout the country, San Francisco's BART and Washington's Metro have become symbols of how not to handle the public transit problems. More and more cities are looking at other solutions such as improved bus service, light rail transit (streetcars) and a reversal of a decades-old tradition of transportation-intensive urban planning. Increasingly, planners and officials are coming to realize that development that encourages travel either by automobile or mass transit is bad planning.

DOT's disinterest in aiding the area climb deeper into Metro's financial hole was illustrated in a comment made a letter to the Gazette this summer from DOT Deputy Undersecretary Theodore C. Lutz: "The 1973 Highway Act permits state and local governments to re-examine their transportation priorities and to transfer Federally allocated highway funds to locally preferred transit uses. We believe

THE knife job done on Charlie Halleck by the local prosecutors and the judicial review commission points out again how far we must go before we have a semblance of true justice in this town. While Halleck may be far from the ideal judge, he is more than a cut above local judicial standards and would, if he could stand for election, have little trouble winning the approval of the voters of the city. That his courtroom behavior may have been more erratic or rambunctious than desirable is a charge that hardly distinguishes him from some other judges about whom no questions have been, nor probably will be, raised. We doubt the commission intends, for example, to exorcise the court of every petty tyrant, witness-intimidator, inadequately prepared judge. No, it was Halleck's rulings not his courtroom behavior that got him into trouble with a local establishment commission that didn't even have the courage of its dubious conviction. By listing Halleck as "Qualified" it neatly passed the buck to the President, who must make the final decision. It might help to write Ford, although we doubt it. Our best hope, as pointed out by Joe McCaffrey, is that the President, who booted Judge Halleck's father out the minority leadership of the House, might feel that getting two Hallecks is too much of a good thing.

that this provision properly places with state and local officials the primary responsibility of choosing among transportation proposals. [Emphasis ours.]

The Metro budget submitted in August to its board underscores the near-bankrupt situation in which the subway system finds itself. In what must be one of the great unbalanced budgets of all time, Metro listed the figures as follows (in millions):

Urban Mass Transit Agency Grants	\$ 0.0
Federal Grants	\$ 99.1
Local Funds	\$ 45.0
Unfunded	\$509.9
Federal Grants for Handicapped Facilities	\$ 6.8
Local Grants for Handicapped Facilities	\$ 1.7
TOTALS	\$653.5

In other words, Metro went to its board with 78% of its capital budget unfunded. While DC is moving to free \$500 million in highway funds for use on the subway, this is at best a short-term solution. The highway fund is not a continuing pool of money. Once funds from local highways are used up there will still be no funding to complete the system, a deficiency that becomes even more crucial should the actual costs of the system be \$5.5-\$6 billion rather than the \$4.5 billion Metro has estimated.

Further, use of the city's highway money will put DC in the position of subsidizing suburban subway construction. Approximately \$360 million of the \$733 million in construction jobs scheduled for this fiscal year would serve DC, leaving approximately \$140 million of city money to be used in the suburbs. These funds would otherwise be available for city mass transit projects. This amount is equivalent to more than half of the city's total capital budget for one year or the costs of a 30-40 mile streetcar system and amounts to an extraordinary subsidy to the suburbs even for a city that has long bankrolled the area around it.

Finally, Metro has more to worry about than just the costs of future construction. To date, \$825 million of revenue bonds have been issued by Metro on top of local and federal subsidies, but, as a city council report on Metrorail financing notes, "WMATA has now learned that fare box revenues will be insufficient to cover the bond payments when they fall due in 1977." This appears to be a substantial understatement, especially with Metrorail operations suffering from repeated delays. It is possible that Metro might find itself in danger of defaulting on the bonds

-- something that would not only adversely affect Metro but all the communities that are part of the Metro compact. It is essential, for the sake of the city's credit, that the DC government find out now, before it hands over its last available pool of capital funds, whether these funds will be needed several years from now to bail out Metro's past bond commitments.

Metro's growing financial disaster will pose important political problems for those local officials -- such as Walter Washington, Sterling Tucker and Jerry Moore -- who have gone along with Metro's build-now, pay-later without ever raising serious questions. There may still be time, by cutting the subway system drastically and by reorganizing the area's irrational, crazy-quilt bus system, to reduce the financial crisis to a manageable level. But continued pig-headed devotion to transit plans that make sense neither from a transportation nor economic standpoint will bring us shortly to a financial disaster of staggering magnitude.

MONEY CONT'D

While the city is losing an annual average of 60 private jobs a year in the 1970's, it was gaining 4400 private jobs a year in the 1960's. Meanwhile, in the suburbs private job growth has remained steady at about 22,500-22,800 new jobs a year.

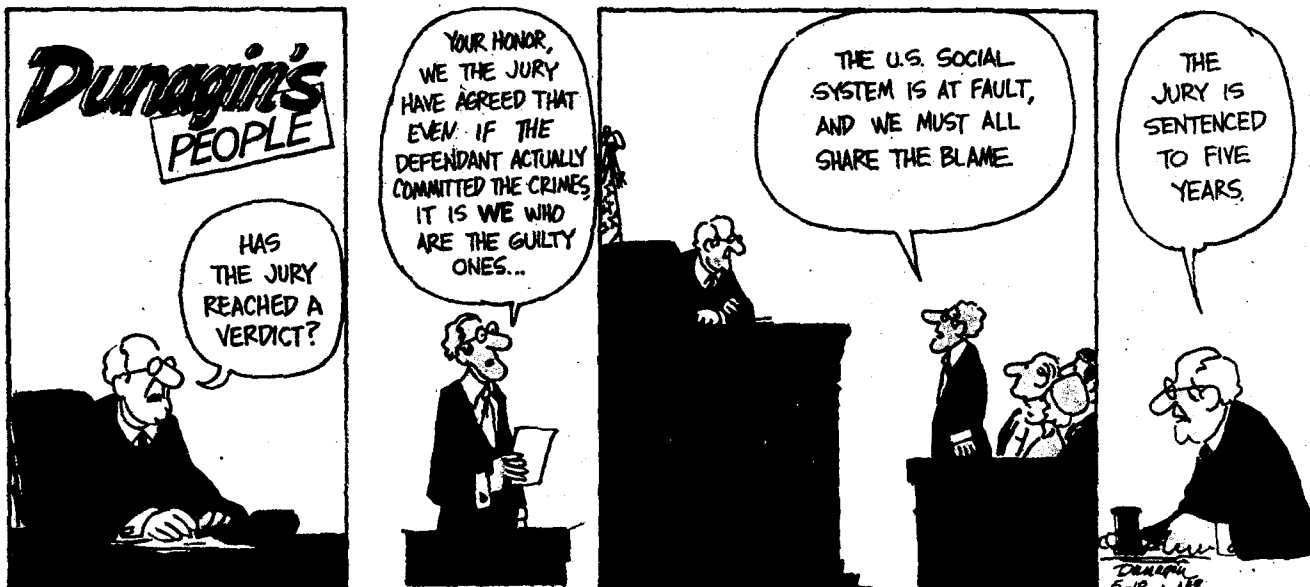
The DC private employment picture would have been even grimmer had it not been for a rise in construction jobs (largely due to Metro construction), law firms, government consultants, trade associations and union headquarters. Law firms, for example, jumped 49% to 8,500 jobs in '74.

On the other hand, retail trade jobs dropped 7900 in the period or 13%, wholesale trade employment fell by 4,600 and manufacturing jobs dropped by 2,000. Also falling off was employment in laundries, restaurants and hotels.

There are a number of causes for these distressing developments, which have severe implications for the tax, employment and social structure of the city, but prime among them is the city's development policy that has been directed against small businesses, manufacturers and wholesalers; that has hurt retail trade overall through such wrong-headed policies as urban renewal, rezoning and Metro construction disruption; that has ignored the needs of the tourist industry (as the number of tourists using the city have increased, the facilities for them have deteriorated); and that has favored a lopsided and ultimately counterproductive growth in federal and high-paid private white collar jobs. We are destroying our all-too-small retail, wholesale, manufacturing and tourist industry base, with its significant economic multiplier effect and replacing it with temporary construction boom (what happens when Metro and the developers run out of money or when there's a glut of office buildings?) and a policy of turning the city into a nine-to-five ghetto for suburban white collar public and private workers.

It didn't have to happen that way. We could have encouraged hotel construction and the retention of existing facilities. We could have improved downtown a bit at a time instead of turning it into a construction company free fire zone. And we could have encouraged wholesalers and manufacturers with our tax and land policies instead of losing them and their 5,600 jobs.

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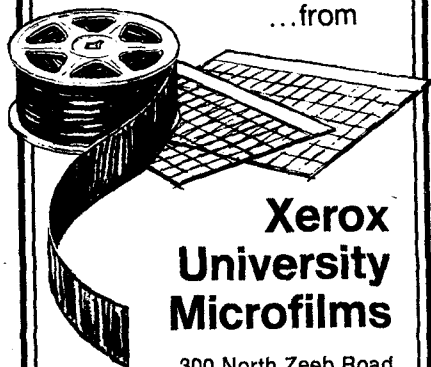
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The school board race

ONE OF THE TRAGEDIES of the Sizemore affair has been that the school board has not been able to deal with a number of problems infinitely more important than the stupid business that has consumed its time over the past few months. These problems include the deterioration of school-by-school budgeting and community control; continued chaos in the appointment and transfer of teachers; the lack of a rational equalization procedure; confusion and delays in the processing of supplies and books; the lack of true decentralization; the need for parent involvement in union negotiations; the need for a complete review of the system's capital budget; and the necessity of dismantling the redundant and counterproductive central administration. At a time when our friends on the board need all the help they can get in seeking an end to the bizarre Sizemore affair in a rational manner, it is no joy to report that even they have given us all too little help in these matters. The school board, like the administration, is bogged down in details, rules and procedures. It can not separate the big from the little, the important from the ritualistic battles of any oversized institution.

There are exceptions. Hilda Mason, running in Ward Four, is an outstanding one and she should be included near the top of any list of the best elected officials in town. We urge her re-election. We also endorse the re-election of Betty Kane, at-large, and president

Virginia Morris of Ward Seven, who have contributed sanity and good sense in an environment in which these attributes have been in short supply.

We have high hopes for Anton Wood, which should come as no surprise to readers of the Gazette, to which he has been a frequent contributor. In previous elections, we have endorsed Dick Brown in Ward Six. Brown is running again and while he would be a substantial improvement over the incumbent, we believe that Wood would make the best board member. Their major opponent, John Warren, has been a steadfast supporter of Ms. Sizemore, which is reason enough to find someone new.

Except for Bettie Benjamin, another Sizemore supporter who has provided little service to the board and who should not be re-elected, we have no recommendation in Ward Five at this time. In Ward One, where incumbent Ray Kemp is not running again, we also have no endorsement although our survey indicates that among ward progressives Isaac Long is the favored candidate.

It should be remembered as we go to the polls, that while the board progressive majority has been unable to deal with so many of the substantive issues in the school system, we will not solve that problem by voting in a bunch of educational know-nothings. Those concerned about local schools will have to learn how to put more pressure on our friends. Just blaming our enemies won't suffice.

RECYCLING TRASH

NEIL N. SELDMAN

THE city is at a critical stage in deciding what to do with its solid waste. Unless we are extremely careful we will again be paying scores of millions of dollars for high technology systems that are for the most part worthless and unnecessary.

DC, like most American cities, must completely recapitalize its waste disposal system as the costs of traditional incineration and landfill have skyrocketed due to the combined inflationary pressures and pollution control requirements. It currently costs the city's residents from \$50-\$65 a ton to collect and dispose of their garbage. This is about twice the national average.

Last May the courts ruled that DC's 3-year-old incinerator must be closed as it can not meet the city's air pollution standards. The city council has voted to close it January 1977 but a law suit has been filed that could force an earlier shut-down. The city will still have to pay back \$47 million in capital costs on the facility.

The Bureau of Solid Waste Management's solution to these problems is to construct a 650-ton capacity resource recovery facility

Swampoodle's Report

IT's been drawn to my attention that I have failed to submit the reports on the matter of the bicentennial that are required of everyone holding a press pass. I have been reluctant to deal with this critical issue ever since my editor sent around a memo that warned that the Gazette's electronic typesetter had been programmed to excise automatically all such phrases as "As we move towards the 200th anniversary of the birth of..." and "There could be no more fitting way to celebrate the bicentennial than..."

But the other day, the CIA agent assigned to tail me broke into one of my phone conversations in exasperation. "Aren't you ever going to mention It? Jumping Catfish, even those radicals at the Peoples Bicentennial Commission are into it. If I can't report on your bicentennial plans, my superiors are going to start wondering."

I promised I would try to help and therefore present herewith my official bicentennial report:

I have just completed a survey of the predictions of chambers of commerce throughout the US and, according to their estimates, 960 million people will visit bicentennial cities during 1976. This means that not only will every man, woman and child in the US have to visit at least four bicentennial centers but there will be no one left at home. The economic and environmental implications of this are staggering. We can expect a severe depression in those areas of the US less than 200 years old. Supermarkets in Des Moines will fold, department stores in Butte will go under, and tens of thousands of drug stores, gas stations and Roy Rogers outlets will close their doors permanently. Further, on top of the traffic and health hazards posed to the effete, but for this one year glorious, east, some scientists are warning that the movement of Americans to the Atlantic coast will cause the whole country to tilt, flooding Delaware and New Jersey, submerging Plymouth Rock and causing most of the bicentennial sites in Boston to slip into Back Bay.

Of course, there is the possibility that the predictions of bicentennial visitors will fall far short of the mark. This is no solution, however. Many cities have planned their budgets on the assumption that their population will at least double next year. If the American public decides to stay home and perversely watch the celebration on TV, we can expect most of the cities east of the Appalachians to follow New York City into a bicentennial budgetary morass from which they will never return. The problem will be aggravated by the probability that those who stay home in 1976 will decide en masse that 1977 would be a nice quiet time to see historic America and bicentennial cities will be inundated with tourists one year after they have spent all their bicentennial funds, recycled their tourist guides and closed their kiosks.

Grim as these possibilities are, there are still more matters to consider. One is that three months before the start of the great celebration most bicentennial projects are still in the planning stage. Take the Nation's Capital, for example. There is not one known bicentennial project of any

size underway here except for what appears to be a sanitary landfill under construction on the Mall.

I have been curious to discover where the millions in city bicentennial funds have gone. My investigations led me to a 7th street walk-up office where the Chief Coordinator of the DC Bicentennial Commission, DC Bicentennial Assembly and Citizens Advisory Commission on the Bicentennial Commission and Assembly does whatever it is he is doing. The coordinator of the DCBCDCBACACBCBA is a pleasant fellow who sits behind a desk with a bust of Willard Marriott on it. Behind him is a portrait of the Pomponio Brothers crossing the Potomac. He explained to me that a bicentennial wasn't just bricks and mortar but people. "We are bringing people together for this great event; what they do when they get here is their business. We are just facilitators."

I inquired as to the agency's greatest achievements to date. After showing me some exquisite match books inscribed with "Washington Slept," he pointed out that the current budget contains plans for two police stations, several schools and some more miles of subway. "But doesn't this happen every year?" I asked. He explained that having it happen at the 200-year mark made it all much more meaningful. Besides, he added, "Our research branch has just discovered that the Constitution was not signed until September 1787. This would seem to be the operative document, with the so-called Declaration of Independence being an in-house discussion draft that probably never should have been released to the public in the first place. If we can adopt the 1987 timeframe we've given ourselves some breathing space."

I said I thought he might have a public relations problem selling that idea. He reached into his desk drawer and pulled out a small pack of papers. "Well," he smiled, "we've prepared for the worst. If the bicentennial hasn't gotten off the ground by the fall of next year, I've written a special message from the mayor to be delivered to the city council. Here, I'll read you a bit:

"There are those who say we can't do it. Well, I know we can. That's what we're about. That's what people are about. That's what this government is about. We must rebuild the bicentennial in one hundred days. I therefore propose that the city council approve an Emergency Penultimate Bicentennial Supplemental Appropriations Act in the sum of \$52 million to make certain that our thrust impacts on the closing weeks of this great year. This is the bottom line — or at least the next to the bottom line. There could be no more fitting way to celebrate the bicentennial than to..."

I thanked him but said my editor would never print that.

Josiah X. Swampoodle
Purveyor of split infinitives for over 35 years

ty which would attempt to separate out mechanically and resell some materials and burn the rest as a fuel supplement. DC generates about 2000 tons of garbage each day, so the plant is more like a pilot project. It is expected that it would be expanded to a 4000 ton plant to service the entire metro area.

We are told the 650-ton plant will cost \$9.6 million. Assuming no cost overruns and a twenty-year mortgage we are talking about \$25 million for a plant with a rated capacity for only one-third our current garbage volume. A technical evaluation of the plant design by the Environmental Protection Agency indicates that capital costs alone may actually run as much as fifty percent higher than \$9.6 million. Thus final costs may be in the \$35 million area. Ironically, the city is considering proceeding with this project despite its present commitment of \$800,000 to evaluate a refuse-burning program in a PEPCO plant.

What makes the news even bleaker is that plants like those envisioned have been constructed in St. Louis and Baltimore and do not work. They cannot control the tremendous amounts of air pollution that result from burning the garbage as fuel. Also, complex mechanical separation technology is not perfected. It has been extremely difficult to obtain details of these projects even from the EPA. What is clear, however, is that in St. Louis a 300-ton plant, the model of the proposed DC plant, has failed to work satisfactorily according to the research engineers of the National Center for Resource Recovery — the same group (financed by the corporations that produce much of our solid waste) that has designed the plant for DC.

In June the city council withheld final approval for the plant based on an EPA assessment, a city council staff report and public testimony underscoring that the system would be incompatible with planned container legislation. It was also pointed out at that time that garbage sold as fuel is worth only \$5 per ton but may be worth \$10-\$90 per ton as recyclable material.

Now the Bureau of Solid Waste Management and the NCRR are before the council again. The best that can be said for this year unproven system is that it might work. But why not let the bugs be worked out, if they can be, in other cities which are building, perhaps foolishly, these facilities?

In the meantime, the city might invest a small amount in a totally new neighborhood collection/recycling system. Such systems are now operating in 24 communities. By keeping garbage materials separate so that collection of grouped materials are processed and sold to commercial markets, separation facilities and expensive compaction trucks (which cost \$30,000 each, get four miles to the gallon and only last 4 years) can be avoided.

The city of Alexandria has taken over a processing facility based on this system. They paid approximately \$80,000 for a facility that can process from 225-300 tons a day. The facility is not being used to full capacity, so DC could arrange a pilot project here making use of Alexandria's facility.

There is already a recycling system par-

tially operating in one DC neighborhood. The neighborhood system is based on citizen participation and people across the country have been cooperating for environmental reasons and for the economic benefit of lower garbage fees, increased neighborhood employment and direct revenues.

We have to ask ourselves: who should take out the garbage in DC? Should we do it ourselves or should we gamble on a complex system that is unproven, expensive and inflexible and that threatens us with poor air quality and higher taxes?

Neil Seldman is director of waste re-utilization at the Institute for Local Self-Reliance. He can be contacted at 232-4108.

Plowing up the Gardens

IN the long history of attempts to plow up McLean Gardens there have been a lot of stupid plans for that 43-acre site, but the latest scheme concocted by Chicago Bridge & Iron/Fairmac (the present owners) deserves a special place in the pantheon of local planning idiocies.

The developers now want to use the site (evicting residents of some 700 units of moderate income rental housing) for a chancery complex. This would add a builder's dozen or more embassy sites to those already proposed for the Bureau of Standards site at Connecticut and Van Ness (14 sites now with 14 more in the wings waiting for a further plan). If all these sites were put on the market for embassy use, every third nation in town would have to buy one to fill them all up. Right now, there are reportedly only four or five countries that have expressed an interest in the Bureau of Standards site. Meanwhile, CBI-Fairmac wants to upzone McLean Gardens to add still more to the embassy market.

This doesn't make much sense from the developer's point of view and even less from the city's. When ITT was planning to inundate McLean Gardens with offices and apartments, the city's planners argued that it would improve the city's tax base. A study done for opponents of the project suggested the contrary: that the city would lose money each

year by developing the site because of the need for increased services and facilities such as traffic improvements.

Now Municipal Planning Office head Ben Gilbert is smiling benignly on a project that would not only remove much of the land from the tax rolls (although perhaps increasing total property tax revenues slightly because of commercial development in one portion of the site) but replace the tax-paying McLean Gardens residents (for whom no comparable housing exists in the city) with embassy employees of whom most are exempt from local income and sales taxes.

With the economic loss to the city and the lack of a strong market for embassies, why are the plans proceeding? One speculation is that the chancery plan is a smokescreen to be used to get a zoning change at the site. The end of this month CBI-Fairmac is expected to ask the Zoning Commission to rezone the site to RSC. This would permit chanceries as a special exception but, more importantly, would permit 90-foot apartments with interior boutiques and small shops. Once the zoning change is achieved, the developers and the city could conveniently discover that they can't sell the land to foreign countries and turn instead to high density apartment development.

CBI-Fairmac is busy trying to undermine community support of the McLean Gardens residents fight to save their homes. They've



WHICH LOCAL PAPER. . .

POST STAR-NEWS DC GAZETTE

- | | |
|---|---|
| X | Was the first to propose a system of bikeways for DC? |
| X | Exposed and help kill the Urban Development Corporation scheme? |
| X | Told its readers that Metro was a financial and transportation failure? |
| X | Exposed and help kill the Eisenhower Convention Center? |
| X | Has been a consistent opponent of more freeways in the city? |
| X | Revealed major inequities in the local property tax system that later became the subject of successful court suits? |
| X | Has been a consistent opponent of real estate speculation in DC? |
| X | Introduced the idea of statehood for DC? |
| X | Reported extensive conflicts of interest in the Zoning Commission and Board of Zoning Adjustment? |
| X | Opposed developer land-grabs in the West End, Georgetown, Upper NE and downtown? |
| X | Supported Clifford Alexander for mayor in 1974? |
| X | Was the first to suggest a real estate speculation tax and intangible property tax for the city? |
| X | Was the first to suggest neighborhood government for DC? |
| X | Was the first to suggest the reintroduction of streetcars here? |
| X | Has been a consistent critic of the city's urban removal policies? |
| X | Has been the severest critic of waste in the city government? |

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brought in Harley Daniels, who was formerly an aide to our nonvoting delegate and has now become a lawyer for our nonvoting city government i.e. local development interests. But at a recent community meeting the best efforts of Daniels, developer-lawyer Robert Linowes and Gilbert, left neighborhood people unimpressed. In the wake of the Georgetown waterfront massacre and problems with development at Tenley Circle, the Bureau of Standards site and along Connecticut Avenue, the threat of redevelopment at McLean Gardens seems more serious than ever.

Neither the developers nor Gilbert could provide any economic justification for the city to approve the upzoning nor could they produce figures on the effect of the complex on local traffic congestion. Gilbert admitted that there was only a 2% vacancy rate for city apartments, which effectively eliminates the possibility of relocating Gardens residents even if you wanted to, which, of course, you shouldn't.

CBI-Fairmac has talked of protective covenants that would, in effect, lower the zoning to less than that which would be permitted by law. But not only do such covenants undermine the principles of zoning law, they would be costly and difficult for citizen groups to enforce against an American developer and virtually unenforceable against a foreign country.

And so the fight is on again. Talking about chanceries and embassies may make it sound better, but the fact is that the developers are talking about a project two-thirds the size of the notorious ITT plan, including 1.5 million square feet of office space.

There are alternatives. The city could buy the land at its assessed value (roughly \$13 million) and sell it back to tenants' cooperative over the long-term at low rates. In this one act it would do more to preserve moderate income housing than it has managed to do in the past couple of decades. But that isn't what the local developers helped elect Walter Washington and Sterling Tucker for and they know it. Better to rezone land for unneeded and unwanted chanceries than to let the land sit idle with just some plain old DC taxpayers on it.

ONE of the many things that fascinate us about our local officials is how they can describe themselves as opponents of freeways and then go down to city hall and vote for more freeways. A recent case in point was the failure of the city council to drop the New York Industrial Freeway from the highway plan at the time it was deciding on transferring freeway funds to Metro. The Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis and the Upper Northeast Coordinating Council (representing about 28 groups in the affected area) are among those opposed to this freeway, which is designed to provide an interstate truck route through the center of the city via the Center Leg. It has gotten less attention than some of the other now-dropped freeway plans but is no less dangerous to the health of DC.

The Union Station Fiasco

IT was pleasant to read this summer that Wolf Von Eckardt had found something wrong. Wolf's optimism depresses us so it is always a thrill when the Dr. Pangloss of the planning critics discovers something amiss.

To be sure the proximate cause of Wolf's dismay in August was just a hole -- the one in the middle of Union Station, but you've got to start somewhere. And from the hole ("the idea of digging an amphitheatre pit into Daniel Burnham's great concourse is barbaric nonsense," said Von Eckardt), Wolf proceeded to suggest that the entire National Visitors Center concept be "thoroughly re-examined before much more damage is done."

Wolf suggests that the reexamination take place "under the auspices of a special no-fault, but fact-finding commission." This would be consistent with the American tradition of commissions, which calls for a three-tiered product composed of a clear definition of the problem, a hazy vision of the solution and a total blackout on the causes.

Actually, Von Eckardt himself does find fault: "There is no one to blame for this but a slowmoving Congress and an utterly inflexible, narrow-minded bureaucracy further confused by the financial and intellectual bankruptcy of the old railroads." As for others, Von Eckardt reports that "Finally, almost everyone agreed that the station should be turned into a National Visitors Center, in part because no one quite understood what that was, and in part because no one much liked the proposal to put a bubble-domed visitor center on Massachusetts Avenue along the new center-leg freeway." He neglects to point out the enthusiasm cultivated for the project by the city's planning elite and the Washington Post. In fact, although the Post has only just realized its mistake, the project was obviously a boondoggle from the start. The Gazette ran its first expose of the project in 1969 (we try to stay roughly five years ahead of the Post) and there have been repeated efforts by others, such as the Washington Ecology Center and George Frain, to get the local media to pay attention to what was happening at the station.

The curious thing with projects like these is that the basic facts don't change over the years; but it is not until they are set in concrete that opinion leaders, who should know how to read plans and consultant reports, discover something wrong. Functional illiteracy on the part of politicians and the media is one of the leading causes of bad planning.

Of course, some things do change over time. Projects double or triple in price, for example, but this is such a truism that it can be considered almost a constant factor. The same goes for the fact that needs change. Thus one can count as a given that any multi-million dollar project will be outdated, too small, superfluous or counterproductive by the time it is completed. In a sense the

"barbaric" pit in the middle of Daniel Burnham's great concourse is fitting retribution for a man who handed down the tablet to generations of planners that read "Make no little plans." He had it coming.

The visitors' center is a classic example of the problem with big plans. Needs have changed. While the station appeared to be surplus property at the time the NVC was conceived, requiring only a small railroad station tacked on to it to handle the dwindling number of train passengers, it is now the case that rail traffic is growing substantially and the planned station facilities are far too small.

This fact has not filtered down to the Interior Department, however, from which orders have gone out to Amtrak to evacuate all customer services by March 1 in order to permit completion of this project that was pushed because "no one quite understood what it was." On the eviction notice are two coffee shops, a liquor store, a barber shop, a shoeshine parlor and the newstand man, who lost his wife earlier this year and now stands to lose his business as well. Ticket sales are also scheduled to go -- perhaps shoved into an outdoor trailer.

As the March winds whip around them, Amtrak passengers standing in lines outside a trailer can reflect upon what our leaders consider is worth spending \$40 million to immortalize and what is only temporary. And in that latter category they will discover themselves and what they need.



THE Community Bookshop is facing the probability of closing down due to an acute energy and monetary crisis.

For about five years, the bookshop has been attempting to serve a broad community of politically active people by providing books, periodicals and a comfortable space and atmosphere for political debate and organizing. In these five years, the bookshop's development as a vital and expanding center for leftist and feminist activities and exchange of information has been an exciting process for all who have been involved in it. As a collectively run business, it has attempted to build a structure in which many people could learn new skills and share in the decisions affecting the operations of the store and the selection of stock it carried.

But as with every political action, the struggles of process are difficult and often overwhelming. For sometime now, Community Bookshop has been caught in a downward spiral. We face snowballing debts and monopoly creditors, theft and robberies have seriously hurt our ability to meet the bills and buy new books. Quite simply, it has become a vicious cycle: no money, no books, no sales, no sales, no money, no books.

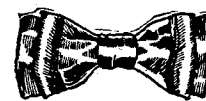
Active volunteer support has dwindled and the move from P Street to Adams Morgan taxed an already low reserve of energy. The present coordinators are ready to quit.

If the bookshop is to survive, several people with the time and energy to make a working commitment must come forward to do immediate and zealous fundraising of substantial amounts of money, as well as reorganize the structure so that the same situation does not reoccur.

If the Community Bookshop is to close, we wish to do so in the most principled way possible.

We urge everyone to come who is interested in trying to save the Community Bookshop, help us with the closing down process, and/or help begin a new bookshop.

THE COMMUNITY BOOKSHOP
2325 18th St. NW
(Please turn to page 13)



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5:30 TO 7:00	JAZZ ANTHOLOGY - TO 6:30					JAZZ ANTHOLOGY	
7:00 TO 9:00	READING ALOUD - TO 7:00					6:00 TO 7:00	
9:00 TO 10:30	MORNINGLINE					7:00 TO 8:00	
10:30 TO 11:30	KALEIDOSCOPE					8:00 TO 9:00	
11:30 TO 12:30	READING ALOUD					9:00 TO 10:00	
12:30 TO 1:00	NEWS DAY - FIRST EDITION					10:00 TO 11:00	
1:00 TO 4:00	MEASURE BY MEASURE					11:00 TO 12:00	
4:00 TO 5:00	BOOKMARK					12:00 TO 1:00	
5:00 TO 6:00	NEWS DAY - SECOND EDITION					1:00 TO 2:30	
6:00 TO 7:00	'OL HOWARD'S ROCK'N'ROLL JUKEBOX					2:30 TO 4:00	
7:00 TO 8:00	INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMMING					4:00 TO 5:00	
8:00 TO 9:30	ALL THINGS CONSIDERED					5:00 TO 6:00	
9:30 TO 10:00	COLUMBIA WSP	TIME & SPACE	GUNSMOKE	I'M SORRY...	X MINUS ONE	QUARTET	FROM THE EDITOR'S FILE
10:00 TO 11:00	BLUEGRASS					SEALED BEAM	O'SEAS MISS'N
11:00 TO MIDNIGHT	THE JERRY GRAY SHOW					TIME MACHINE	OTHERS SEE US
						SOUND, COLOR, MOVEMENT	30 MINUTES
							SOUND STAGE
							RECOLLECTIONS
							THE BIG SOUND

NOTES FROM THE REAL WORLD

AFTER THE OLSON family went to the White House to receive President Ford's apology for the government's role in the death of the Olson children's father after taking LSD for the CIA, the White House issued a statement on behalf of the family that read in part:

"Mrs. Olson. . . said that she accepted apology and she felt good that a family like ours could have a press conference and be invited to the White House and . . . she felt good that that could happen in America and she felt America is a great country. And [Ford] said America is a great country and not only for that reason. . . ."

You can also add to your collection of Fordiana the following paragraph from the Washington Star:

"Ford, in the Washington interview. . . said there was no CIA involvement in Portugal. He said the anti-Communist turn there was produced by normal diplomatic pressure."

SPEAKING OF THE STAR, on July 23, it ran a front-page story that should, but won't, end Sargent Shriver's presidential quest. The story was about a Jesuit priest who was given \$5 million in under-the-table CIA money to support anti-Communist labor unions throughout Latin America and to back the presidential campaign of Eduardo Frei in Chile. The story goes on:

"The Rev. James Vizzard said he was having lunch with Vekemans at a restaurant near Dupont Circle when a White House automobile picked up the Belgian for a meeting with [President] Kennedy, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, CIA Director John McCone and Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver." It was after this meeting that Vizzard got the five million, plus another five million in overt money from AID. So much for the simon-pure Peace Corps and its director.

WHILE her husband was saying things like "I have listened to both sides and I would not want to pre-empt what we are going to recommend by answering your question because there are strong feelings on both sides," Ms. Ford has been laying it on the line in various places. Her comment about her daughter having an affair led some reporters caught in the summer journalistic doldrums to ask Jimmy Carter how he'd feel if his daughter had an affair. He replied: "I would be totally shocked and completely overwhelmed and afflicted with absolute disbelief because my daughter is only 7 years old."

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH estimates that up to 50,000 Americans may be undergoing behaviour modification treatment.

THE New York Daily News reports that an unreleased staff report prepared by the Rockefeller Commission calls for the firing of C.I.A. director William Colby.

According to the Daily News, the staff report concludes that Colby is unfit to run the C.I.A. because of his previous involvement in the controversial "Phoenix Program" in Vietnam.

Under the Phoenix Program — which Colby has admitted to helping design and carry out — an estimated 20,000 to 45,000 suspected N.L.F. members in the South were murdered.

THE National Intervenor, a coalition of 144 Environmental groups in 30 states, says that federal energy officials commonly suppress accident reports from nuclear power plants. The group says that a new study of nuclear plants has documented 810 "abnormal occurrences" taking place in a six-month period: of these, only 38 were announced to the public.

YOU can now grow shrimp in your backyard. A Texas outfit, Port-A-Systems, has developed a portable "shrimp farm" that it says will fit in the garage or backyard. In it, you are supposed to be able to produce shrimps all year round in filtered water.

The shrimp farms range in price from \$289 to \$485 and the manufacturers say you can grow 3600 cocktail-size shrimp per year at 3 or 4 cents per shrimp.

TOPICS

NR 3

OCTOBER 1975

OLD RADIC-LIBS NEVER DIE...



THEY JUST GET ELECTED

TAKE OVER

Turning government back to us

SENATOR MARK HATFIELD

WHAT follows are some comments of Senator Mark Hatfield on a revolutionary piece of legislation he has introduced: The Neighborhood Government Act. Hatfield proposes that taxpayers be permitted to funnel 80% of their federal tax dollars to neighborhood organizations. The percentage may be too high for many people's tastes and there are plenty of problems to be worked out — such as equalizing the distribution of funds so they do not favor wealthier communities. But the underlying principle is sound and should be supported. For more information on the growing movement towards neighborhood government, write the Alliance for Neighborhood Government at 1772 Church Street, NW, DC 20009 (202-797-9034).

TO many, in recent years, it has seemed that true democracy has been lost, that we have become a nation whose people have been forgotten amidst the vast institutions of power that govern our lives.

The Neighborhood Government Act of 1975 is an attempt to restore political power and democratic representation.

This act would encourage the development of neighborhood corporations throughout the country by providing a federal income tax credit for funds contributed by an individual to a recognized neighborhood corporation. In the historical tradition of the New England town meetings, community assemblies could then be formed in which the problems of the neighborhood could be discussed and translated into positive political action.

In a complex maze of political and economic centralization the Neighborhood Government Act represents a return to simplicity, to smallness in design, to giving the democratic process human size, allowing for both the frailties and the genius of man.

If we do not begin to offer alternatives to the policies of the past, the fundamentals of our society and democracy will be continuously endangered by the growth of our insti-

tutions. The extent of centralized government in Washington has been startling, and it grows daily. The fundamental questions to be asked are twofold: Why this growth has occurred, and what it can mean to a democratic government.

Between 1930 and 1974 the gross national product, GNP, increased 15 times — from \$90.4 billion to \$1,396 trillion. During the same period of vast expansions, however, federal expenditures increased over 106 times — from \$2.8 billion to \$298.6 billion. This growth was seven times faster than the increase in GNP. On the other hand, state and local expenditures increased 24 times or almost twice as fast as the increase in GNP — \$8.3 billion in 1930 and \$206.6 billion in 1974.

In the case of taxes, Federal receipts have increased 97 times — from \$3 billion to \$291.1 billion in that same period of time. This is over six times as fast as the increase in GNP. State and local tax receipts have had similar dramatic increases above and beyond the economic prosperity level of this country.

What this means is that we have turned toward government, in a dramatic fashion, to solve more of our problems. More specifically, we now go first and primarily to the vast complex of the federal government to solve our problems, rather than to our communities, to our local institutions, or, most importantly, to ourselves.

Eric Fromm has spoken of the dangers of our modern and complex system. We are an alienated people and we are in danger of losing touch with the historic traditions that have made us great:

Alienation as we find it in modern society is almost total, it pervades the relationship of man to his work, to the things he consumes, to the state and to his fellow man, and to himself. Man has created a world of man-made things as it never existed before. He has constructed a complicated social

TOPICS

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EDITOR: Sam Smith

machine to administer the technical machine he built. The more powerful and gigantic the forces are which he unleashes, the more powerless he feels himself as a human being. He is owned by his own creation, and has lost ownership of himself.

Our success as a nation has carried with it great ironies. The United States was a nation dedicated to peace, and yet we have been engaged in nearly a century of war. We are dedicated to economic prosperity and yet inflation, recession and international instability balance thinly on the edge of crisis. In 1776, we were a nation of small political and economic units, and now we have incorporated our power in a vast symbiotic cartel. Our task since the revolution has been to insure that liberty overwhelms tyranny, that peace abolishes war, that reason overpowers irrationality. And yet tyranny, war, and irrationality still threaten our freedoms.

Have we lost a portion of our freedoms? Undeniably, we have. But the loss has gone largely unnoticed in a frantic, technological age. What are the modern chains that enslave us? They are, for the most part, systems of control that regulate our lives and detract from our liberties. They are involvements in wars, never declared; they are promises of plenty and happiness, never realized; they are a type of modern fear, apathy and disillusionment that cannot be dealt with effectively by the institutions and bureaucracies of our own creation.

In order to initiate the great programs of our past, the New Deals, the Great Societies and Wars on Poverty, the New Federalisms and New Populisms, we chose to sacrifice individual responsibility through the creation of centralized, federal bureaucracies. Officials proceeded on the assumption that these great citadels of paper and people would be the most practical way of overcoming the problems of welfare for the disadvantaged, economic opportunity for the unemployed, and a fair distribution of wealth. These assumptions have in many instances proven wrong. And we are left with the dinosaurs of these misconceptions -- huge buildings that line the streets of Washington whose inhabitants attempt to carry out the nation's business. And their failure is being felt.

This failure cannot be computed: it can be sensed. One need only ask people if they feel the federal government can solve their problems. Most think that it cannot.

They believe the federal government has grown too big; that it spends far too much money; that what it does spend it frequently wastes; that it has lost touch with the citizens; that it employs too many ineffective bureaucrats; and that it blunders on, not in control of itself, nor controlled by others. And they are right.

The phrases "federal government" and "Bureaucratic Washington" have become code words for people's despair, disillusionment, distrust, and even disgust. People see tax dollars flowing to Washington in a torrent and returning in a meager dribble.

The Neighborhood Government Act would, I believe, go far in arresting the growing feeling of frustration and alienation that plague the American voter and his feeling of powerlessness. Fromm described this well when he wrote:

Seen through the eyes of the average voter, the whole world is so alienated that nothing makes real sense or carries real meaning. He reads of billions of dollars being spent, of millions of people being killed; figures, abstractions which are in no way interpreted in a concrete, meaningful picture of the world. . . Everything is unreal, unlimited, impersonal. Facts are so many lists of memory items, like puzzles in a game, not

elements on which his life and that of his children depend.

What would the Neighborhood Government Act accomplish? With its economic incentives, up to 80 percent of federal income tax dollars being funneled into neighborhood organizations, I can see American revitalized once again. With the power to deal with their own money in their own way, local day care centers, drug abuse programs, and out-patient clinics could be established to meet community needs. Parks and recreation centers, welfare programs, cooperative stores, credit unions, and local police forces and fire departments are all possible if communities are given control of money that are now so obviously wasted.

There is nothing more American than community-based self-government. The town meeting, the voluntary organizations, the PTA, the neighborhood associations -- such have been the historic, tangible expressions of self-determination for the American. Such groups must become options for genuine political power once again.

Neighborhoods should have some right and power to decide whether and where a city's freeways are built. Local communities in the midst of urban sprawl must assume the powers to determine how their land should be utilized and how their ecology should be protected.

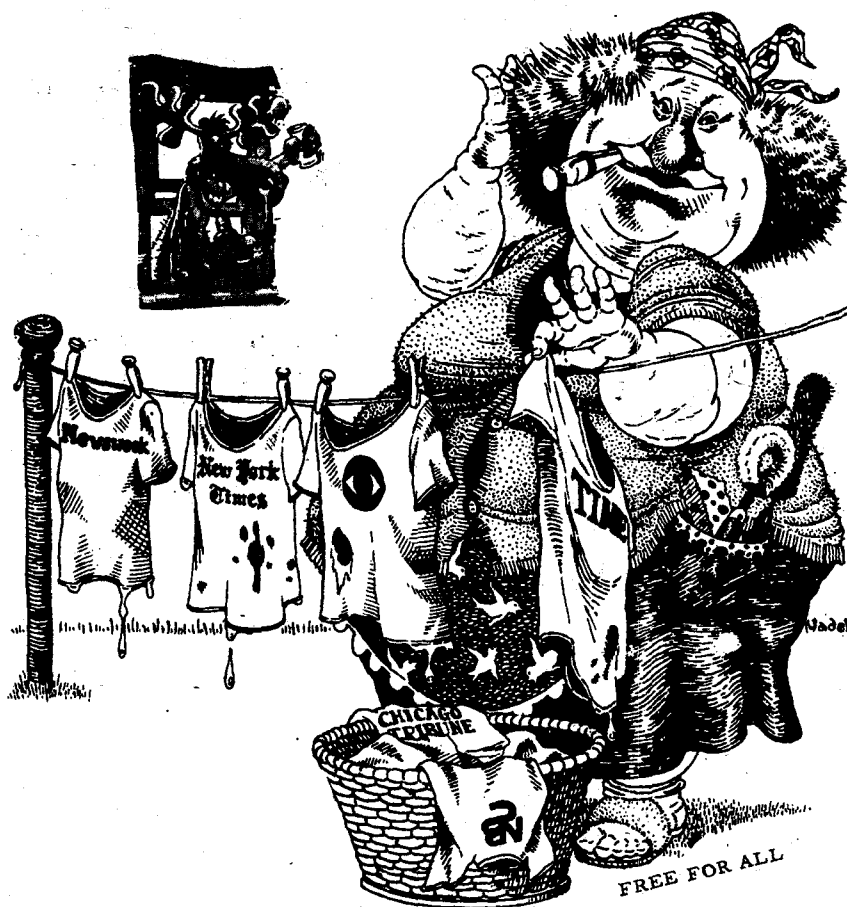
Towns should give their citizens the option of choosing whether industries that would cause pollution or manufacture unwanted products, should be allowed to reside there.

Also, localized, decentralized government must assume the responsibility of caring for the dispossessed and meeting the social needs in their midst.

If, for example, every church and synagogue were to take over the responsibility of caring for 10 people over the age of 65 who are presently living below the poverty level, there would be no present welfare programs needed for the aged. If each church or synagogue took over the responsibility of 18 families who are eligible for welfare today, there would not be any need for federal or state welfare programs to families. If each church and synagogue cared for less than one child each, the present day care programs supported by federal and state funds would be totally unnecessary. Our religious institutions -- the historical focus of community activity -- could thus be directed toward meeting the human needs of one's fellow man.

The movement back to communities is beginning. The Sto-Rox Community near Pittsburgh -- working with little or no outside federal assistance and against entrenched political machinery, has incorporated. It has established a community health center, a senior citizens clinic and a counseling center. It serves the community well because the people know the community problems first hand.

In Washington, DC, the Adams-Morgan Organization is in the process of developing community self-sufficiency. A community technology center has been established. Hydro-



pohonic greenhouses have been proposed that could be community-owned and would provide the food needs of every member of the neighborhood. They have created plans for harnessing wind and solar energy to run the kitchens and heat the water of every home in the community.

These are only examples. Neighborhood corporations exist in the United States today that are developing new ideas and new ways of solving local problems -- and they are doing it on their own. They are exercising genuine political liberty. They are confronting human conflicts and problems on human terms and they are succeeding in the battle because they have imagination and compassion. There is no task any greater than humanizing our systems in order to renew a sense of individuality and integrity that will allow for both the frailties and the genius of men.

It is my hope that in the future political systems will anticipate change because it will be an integral part of the neighborhoods and communities of America -- where change is first felt. People will be able to stand up, speak their mind and be heard and what they say will make a difference in the way they live. For once, the cries that reflect their frustration and powerlessness will not fall on machinery that cannot compute the sound of their voices or the depth of their alienation.

In the future, in these small community meetings, I would expect much waving of hands, many shouts to be heard and a great deal of carrying on -- and I welcome all these things. They are the sounds of people acting together again; they are the sounds of life and political rebirth.

There will be great difficulties. There will be people who fear change -- who fear the power that they might have over their lives and their destinies once again. This fear is not unknown to us.

If we cannot change our institutions, if we are irrevocably wedded to the past, we may face an Orwellian future of our own making. The Orwellian future would be a simple one, devoid of personal response and initiative. The people are neither adventuresome, courageous, imaginative nor capable of joy. They are as dead as their leaders, and they embody a society that has no future.

It must be remembered that tyranny need not be overt, it need not take the form of a raving madman appealing only to the weakest traits of men. Tyranny can be subtle, silent, persuasive -- and yet still be deadly. The quantum growth of institutional power in the political world of 20th century America breeds alienation. And alienation, in turn, breeds the tyranny of authoritarianism.

This, however, need not be our destiny. We can break the chains that entangle our bodies and our minds and we can flourish in new liberties and reconstructed hopes. Or we can go our same way and let forces impassively push us toward a future that we do not know, and may not care to know.

THINGS TO READ THINGS TO DO

CLASS ANALYSIS OF THE US: Includes updated statistics from the census. Single copies: \$1.75 from Class Analysis, Box 8494, Emeryville, Calif. 94662.

SEX AND BROADCASTING: A HANDBOOK ON STARTING A RADIO STATION FOR THE COMMUNITY is the unlikely title of a book about starting an alternative radio station. The book is not in its third edition and covers such areas as dealing with the FCC, record companies, transmitting equipment, programming and how to organize a budget. It also recounts the experiences of other radio stations. \$3 plus 15¢ postage from Book People, 2940 7th, Berkeley, Calif. 94719.

MATERIALS ON THE PHILIPPINES. Write Philippines Research Center, PO Box 71, Mansfield Depot, Conn. 06251.

RISING UP ANGRY COMIC BOOK: 40 political cartoons from Chicago's alternative newspaper published between 1969 and 1975. \$1 plus 15¢ postage from Rising Up Angry, Box 3746, Medse. Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654.

1975-1977 GUIDE TO INDEPENDENT STUDY THROUGH CORRESPONDENCE INSTRUCTION: Correspondence courses offered by 73 accredited colleges and universities. Over two thousand courses listed. \$1 from National University Extension Assn, One Dupont Circle, Suite 360, DC 20036.

ALTERNATIVE PRESS INDEX: The current volume covers Jan-March 1974 and includes indexes to 105 publications. For subscription info write Alternative Press Centre, PO Box 256, College Park, Md, 20740.

GROW IT SAFELY: PEST CONTROL WITHOUT POISONS. Discusses planting, cultivation and harvesting times; inter-planting, trap crops, parasites and predators, pathogens, growth stimulants, sterilization and botanical pesticides. \$1.50 from the Health Research Group, 2000 P NW, Suite 708, DC 20036.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES FOR UNDERSTANDING THE TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATION AND THE THIRD WORLD is one of the publications of Cooperation in Documentation and Communication. Others include THE MILITARY COUP IN CHILE and THE BRAZILIAN MODEL: POLITICAL REPRESSION AND ECONOMIC EXPANSION. For info write CoDoc at 1500 Farragut St, NW, DC 20011.

THE CRITICAL LIST: New health magazine published in Canada. Consumer health care and health care worker education. For info write the Critical List, 32 Sullivan St., Toronto, Canada M5T 1B9.

THE COALITION TO END GRAND JURY ABUSE offers buttons (25¢) and bumper stickers reading "End Grand Jury Abuse." Order from the Coalition at 930 F, NW, DC 20004.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT: A directory of over 200 women's groups, an annotated list of over 500 books on the women's movement, a list of women's periodicals and consciousness-raising guidelines. Info: Women's Action Alliance, 370 Lexington Ave, NYC, NY 10017 (212-685-0800).

HEALTHRIGHT: A new quarterly about women's health. Year's subscription: \$5. Establishment Institutions: \$10. From Health Right, 175 Fifth Ave., NYC, NY 10010.

PEOPLE & ENERGY: New monthly newsletter about what citizens are and can be doing about energy problems. Individual subscriptions: \$7.50 per year. From Center for Science in the Public Interest, 1779 Church St, NW, DC 20036 (202-332-6000).

CHICANO CULTURE IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE: STEREOTYPES, DISTORTIONS, AND OMISSIONS: Survey of what's being published for children about Chicanos. From Council on Interracial Books for Children, 1841 Broadway, NYC, NY 10023.

SLIDE SHOWS FOR COMMUNITY ACTION: How to make a slide show. Somerville Media Action Project, 16 Union Square, Somerville, Mass. 02143 (617-625-7882).

REDEVELOPMENT: Documentary film centered on San Francisco that illustrates how urban renewal adversely affect cities. 60 mm film can be rented for \$60 from Resolution, PO Box 971, San Francisco, CA 94101.

SOURCE: radical research collective needs full-time staff interested in political change, hard, meaningful work, subsistence lifestyle. We especially need women now. Write Box 21066, DC 20009 (202) 387-1145.

NOW TASK FORCE ON OLDER WOMEN: Pamphlets on job discrimination, displaced homemakers, menopause bibliography, newsletters. For prices and info write task force at, 434 66th St., Oakland CA 94609.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN LITERATURE LIST: Available from American Committee on Africa, 164 Madison Ave, NYC, NY 10016 (212-532-3700).

USEFUL READINGS ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH: Info from Occupational Health Project, 55B . Capp St, San Francisco, CA 94110.

FAMILIES AND FRIENDS OF PRISONERS: New group dedicated to an end to prison construction, an end to behavior modification programs, the right to unionize, reparation to victims, an end to the death penalty and for community based and controlled alternatives to prisons. Write them at 1417 Dorchester Ave, Dorchester, Mass. 02121.

LESBIAN-GAY BOOKLIST: 585 book list available for 25¢ from Lambda Rising, 1724 20th St, NW, DC 20009 (202-462-6969).

ARTICLE PACKET ON THE CONTROL OF FOOD: About two dozen reprinted and original articles on the food crisis. \$2 from Committee for Self-Education, 11 Garden St, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

TIERRA PROMETIDA: Record by Chilean protest singer Angel Pavra. \$5.75 from Latin American Working Group, Box 6300, Station A, Toronto, Canada.

OFF OUR BACUS: The July issue contains a long and interesting section on the controversy over Gloria Steinem's connections with the CIA. 45¢ from OOB, 1724 20th St, NW, DC 20009.

NUTRITION ACTION: New monthly magazine from Center for Science in the Public Interest, 1779 Church St, NW, DC 20036 (202-462-8510).

DECLARATION OF ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE: A rewriting of the Declaration of Independence dealing with current economic problems. Printed in large type on parchment-like paper available from People's Bicentennial Commission, DC 20036.

IRISH REPUBLICAN CLUBS USA-CANADA: Info, literature, press materials and speakers. Write 37-76 64th St, Woodside, Queens, NY 11377 (212-651-5844).

CONFERENCE OF ALLIANCE FOR NEIGHBORHOOD GOVERNMENT: Oct. 17-19 in Baltimore. Info from ANG, 1772 Church St, NW, DC 20009 (202-797-9034).

YOU'VE HEARD OF ZERO population growth, but you may not have been aware that there is a national group dedicated to negative population growth. To find out their arguments write NPG at 103 Park Ave., NYC NY 10017.

NOTES FROM THE REAL WORLD

A PRACTICING clinical psychologist who has repeatedly interviewed convicted assassin Sirhan Sirhan in prison is charging that Sirhan was programmed by others to fire shots at Senator Robert Kennedy.

Doctor Eduard Simson, a graduate of Heidelberg University in Germany and a member of the psychiatric staff at San Quentin prison for six years, also alleges that many of the writings in Sirhan's diary were written by someone other than Sirhan.

Doctor Simson says that he participated in approximately 20 psychiatric sessions with the convicted assassin in Sirhan's San Quentin prison cell. He says he is absolutely convinced that Sirhan is not the "paranoid schizophrenic personality" which prosecutors claimed he was during that trial - and was not capable of carrying out Senator Kennedy's murder by himself.

Instead, says Doctor Simson, Sirhan was almost certainly hypnotized or programmed to fire shots at Kennedy by persons unknown.



The doctor, who says he has extensive training in handwriting analysis, claims that the anti-Kennedy writings in Sirhan's personal diary were written by someone else. Sirhan's diary contained such phrases as "Kennedy must die" and "R.F.K. must be assassinated."

Doctor Simson says that his analysis of the writings has convinced him that the anti-Kennedy phrases were added by someone other than Sirhan in order to create the impression that Sirhan was a crazed killer. Simpson has been removed from the Sirhan case following his revelations.

FORMER C.I.A. executive assistant Victor Marchetti says that the agency has secretly analyzed the urine and other waste products of world leaders to determine their physical and mental health.

Marchetti says that this unusual clandestine operation is handled by the C.I.A.'s Office of Medical Services.

He says that one of the successful operations involved the 1970 pilfering of urine specimens taken from then Indonesian President Sukarno. Those specimens, Marchetti says, were closely examined and compared with medical charts, and revealed that Sukarno was having "potency problems."

Another of the C.I.A.'s strange but successful coups, Marchetti adds, occurred when Nikita Khrushchev visited the United States in 1959. During that visit, the former C.I.A. official recalls, the agency secretly obtained samples of the Russian premier's excrement and analyzed it in an agency laboratory.

THE American Civil Liberties Union is out with a warning against passage of "S-1" - a proposed Senate bill that has been dubbed America's Official Secrets Act.

The A.C.L.U., in a twelve-page pamphlet called "Stop S-1", charges that the bill was drafted and designed "to stifle protest and perpetuate secrecy."

S-1 was originally drafted by former Attorney General John Mitchell's Justice Department in attempts to crack down on government leaks of information to the press.

The A.C.L.U. warns that at least 30 provisions of the 753-page alleged revision of the U.S. Criminal Code "are so detrimental to civil liberties that it would better off to have no bill."

The Civil Liberties Union says that "S-1" is gaining popularity in the Senate and stands a good chance of being passed by the full Congress.

THE Democratic national televised telethon raised a disappointing \$4.7 million in pledges - down 30 percent from last year.

Now, Boston's Real Paper is reporting that many Democratic strategists believe that Billy Graham's appearance on the telethon may have cost the part hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Democratic organizers say that when Graham, a long-time supporter of President Nixon, appeared during the show, "all the telephones stopped ringing."

One Democratic official reports that shortly after Graham spoke, calls came in complaining about his appearance and canceling previous pledges; other callers reportedly telephoned in to say they had planned to give - until Graham appeared, and that they then changed their minds.

SOME homes in Chicago will soon be heated by cow dung. Illinois' natural gas pipeline company says it plans to purchase two methane plants which produce methane gas from cow manure. The plants reportedly convert enough dung into gas each year to heat 7000 homes.

THIS summer the governors of Colorado and California signed similar bills reducing marijuana possession penalties. Possessing an ounce or less of marijuana now calls for fines up to \$100. Amounts in excess of one ounce are punished as misdemeanors and selling marijuana still remains a criminal offense.

In Maine, Governor James Longley signed a bill establishing a maximum \$200 civil fine for possessing not more than an ounce and a half of marijuana.

With Alaska's action in May, four states have passed new laws this year discarding jail penalties for minor marijuana violations. Oregon was first to adopt a marijuana fine law in 1973.

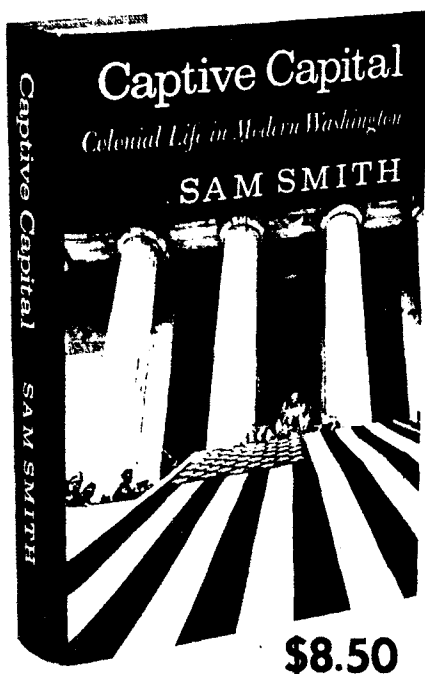


THE GAZETTE BOOKSHELF

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL GUIDE. Over 200 schools in area described. \$3.95.

HARD LIVING ON CLAY STREET: PORTRAITS OF BLUE COLLAR FAMILIES. This revealing study of a white working class neighborhood in the Washington area is written by Joseph T. Howell. As one of the people says about all who will be reading their story: "You know, all this shit you're going to write in your book and all that you're going to put down, nobody's going to believe it. . . They're going to say people don't live like that. But the people who're gonna read your book, they just don't know. They don't know what the world is like." \$2.95 in paper.

MATERIALS FOR THE STUDY OF WASHINGTON. This annotated bibliography of books and publications about the city is the most valuable thing of this sort to come along. Published by George Washington University and compiled by Perry Fisher, a local historian. \$2.50.



\$8.50

Captive Capital

Colonial Life in Modern Washington

Here's what people have been saying about Gazette editor Sam Smith's book about local Washington:

Could be an excellent gift for any friend just moving to town. Or any friend who has managed to live here for sometime without learning anything about Washington. . . . Sam Smith's is one of the few efforts I have seen that manages to deal with black people and white people without insulting either." — WILLIAM RASPBERRY, WASHINGTON POST

It is absolutely 'must' reading for all who are interested in this city's history, its political or private life — JAMES TINNEY, WASHINGTON AFRO-AMERICAN

Smith's book is a joy to read — ROBERT CASSIDY, CHICAGO TRIBUNE

THE GAZETTE GUIDE TO DC: Our fifth annual edition including hundreds of local action groups and media plus updated population data, maps, election results & other info. \$2.

WASHINGTON IN FLASHMAPS: 46 useful maps in a convenient paperback. Good for your tourist friends. \$1.95

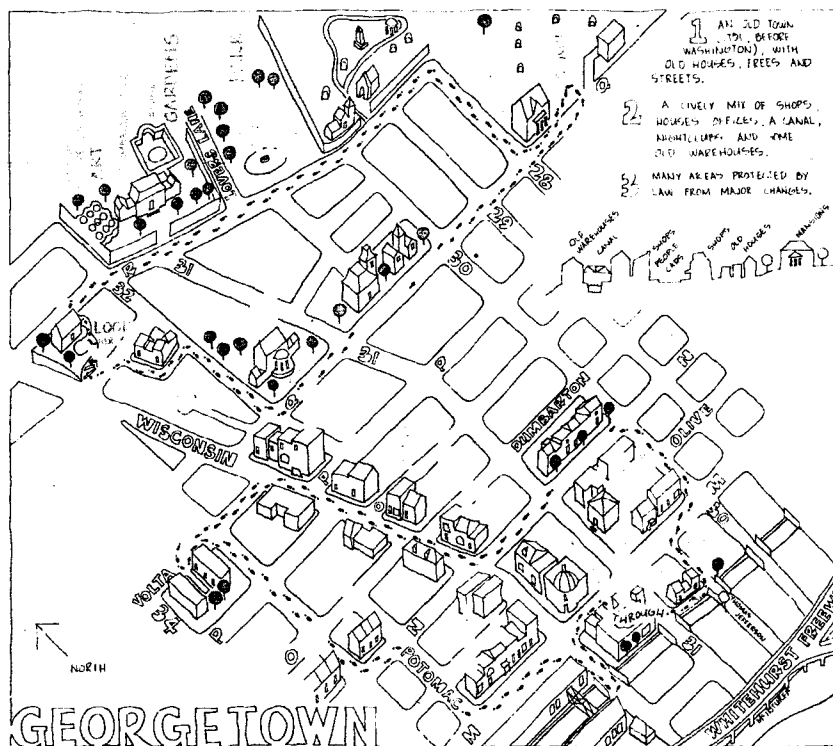
SURVIVAL DIRECTORY FOR WOMEN 1975. A valuable resources guide for women in the metro area. \$2.50.

THROUGH DC BY BUS

\$2.00



SUPER=TYPE: One strike correction paper for standard and electric typewriters. Enough for thousands of corrections. \$1.19.



GREATER WASHINGTON BIKE ATLAS. Published by the local council of American Youth Hostels and the Washington Area Bicyclists Assn. \$2.00.

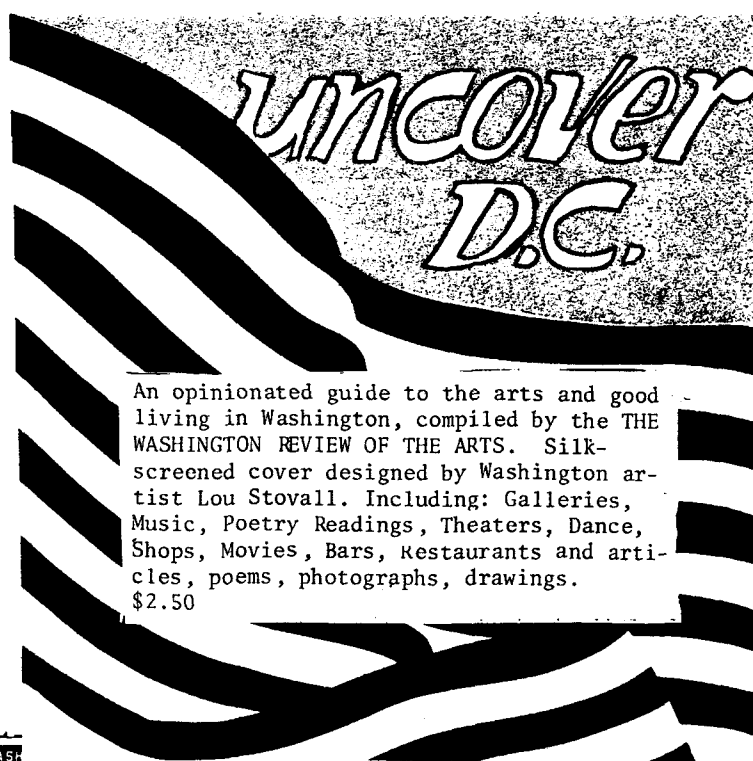
WASHINGTON TENNIS GUIDE. A directory of area courts and services. \$1.95.

FACTORY OUTLET GUIDE TO DC, MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA. How to get things cheaply around here. One of our most popular items. \$1.95.

MORE DC BOOKS

A GUIDE TO THE ARCHITECTURE OF WASHINGTON. The classic AIA guide revised and expanded. \$5.95.

WALKING TOURS. A new delightful guide by the National Trust. \$1.50



An opinionated guide to the arts and good living in Washington, compiled by the THE WASHINGTON REVIEW OF THE ARTS. Silk-screened cover designed by Washington artist Lou Stovall. Including: Galleries, Music, Poetry Readings, Theaters, Dance, Shops, Movies, Bars, Restaurants and articles, poems, photographs, drawings. \$2.50

THE OFFICIAL BICENTENNIAL WASHINGTON PICTURE MAPS

Full Color/3' x 2' folded

This selection of lively and colorful picture maps—which unfolds from pocket size to a large two by three-foot panel—will intrigue all ages. It will serve as a useful and accurate orientation to the metropolitan area, yet will be so attractive that many visitors—and residents—are expected to purchase it for framing.

The principal map portrays Washington's major streets, bus routes, buildings, neighborhoods, and historic sites and monuments, plus such attractions as boat trips and kiosks.

Smaller maps will show major highways and bus routes into the city; walking tours through Capitol Hill, Georgetown, and other selected neighborhoods; highlights from the city's history; subway routes, and close-ups of the Mall and downtown. Written text will furnish additional information and emergency phone numbers. \$1.50

A WALKING GUIDE OF HISTORIC GEORGETOWN. Two walking tours with descriptions of Georgetown's major historical points of interest. \$1.50.

GOING PLACES WITH CHILDREN. Where to go and what to do in Washington with children. Published by Green Acres School. \$2.50.

THROUGH DC BY BUS: THE GAZETTE GUIDE TO THE BEST BUS ROUTES IN TOWN

We have cut through the maze of more than 400 Metro bus routes to show in simple maps where the most important and frequent bus routes go. Also: a listing of points of interest and which bus routes serve them. \$2.00

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

NORTHWEST

ONLY eastbound traffic is allowed on Porter Street between 34th Street and Connecticut Avenue for the next three months.

A resurfacing project to correct drainage problems and replace portions of deteriorated roadway is underway. During the construction only one lane for eastbound traffic will remain open.

Westbound motorists are advised to detour south on 30th Street to Ordway Street, then west on Ordway Street to 34th Street.

Eastbound Metrobuses will continue on the present Porter Street route, but westbound H-2 and H-6 buses will be detoured from Porter Street via Connecticut Avenue to Rodman Street, west on Rodman to 35th Street, and south on 35th to Porter.

THINGS TO DO: Palisades Library shows children's films every Tuesday at 330 pm. . . Movies at Hardy playground every Monday 6-8 pm. . . Bands every Friday night at the Pipeline Coffeehouse at St. Albans. . . To get information on programs at the Jelleff Boys and Girls Club call 462-1317. . . Both Murch and Lafayette have after-school programs. Call 629-7021 for details on Murch; 244-0371 for the info on Lafayette.

JOHN EATON SCHOOL is losing its popular principal Joan Brown who has been appointed acting director of the staff development system for the school system. Under Ms. Brown, John Eaton has developed many new programs including the city's first 7th & 8th grades to be housed in an elementary school. There are now over 100 students in Eaton's 7th & 8th grades. Eaton has also expanded its bilingual program to provide bilingual education for all students at the school and has developed a cluster program to replace the traditional rigid grade system. Ms. Brown will be replaced as acting administrator by Pat Greer, a teacher who has been serving as an assistant to Ms. Brown.

UPPER Northwest residents are becoming increasingly concerned about plans for a daytime population of 11,000 on the Bureau of Standards including 9000 WTI students (5000 more than at present), 1200 persons at an Organization of American States headquarters and 1300 at 14 new chanceries. It will generate traffic on neighborhood streets equal to two-thirds that now carried by Reno Road. Although the project's environmental impact statement downplays the traffic impact of the new center it also recommends widening Reno in the area of Van Ness Street to 58-68 feet to permit four lanes of traffic. Although the statement assumes that traffic from other sources will decline because of Metro, the experience of other cities is that subway construction does not reduce surface traffic. As new development occurs downtown as a result of the subway, only a small portion of the traffic to these developments comes by subway; the rest is added to surface traffic. Some observers fear that the widening of Reno Road to the width of Connecticut Avenue's traffic lanes will be the first step in turning the already overburdened residential street into a full fledged highway paralleling Connecticut and Wisconsin Avenues. Reno Road already has an average weekday load half that of Connecticut Avenue although it is not supposed to be a major arterial.

Kay McGrath of the Committee of 100 put it well:

The scope of the development is staggering - On 67.5 acres from Tilden to Yuma and Connecticut to Reno, plans call for an eight-story OAS headquarters, 14 chanceries of anywhere from two to seven stories each, 10 major academic clusters at WTI up to seven stories tall (the building on Connecticut is only the administration and student center) an amphitheater, and athletic field. This is over three million square feet of buildings, and that brings it up to the size of Roslyn. This development is to attract a daytime population of over eleven thousand people. This daily influx is more than half again the already resident population of the entire impact area.

The Environmental Impact Statement tries valiantly to make a case for this enormous

project, but it cannot sustain its arguments. The traffic sections alone should discredit this plan. The ocean of automobiles that will engulf the surrounding neighborhoods will bring disastrous conditions. The figures which are produced in the study try to give as positive a picture as possible, but even with these gymnastics, the traffic impact cannot be hidden.

THE GEORGETOWN COMMUNITY FESTIVAL, sponsored for the third year by the churches, organizations and residents of Georgetown, will be held on Saturday, Oct. 4 from noon to 5 pm at 29th & O NW. Musicians will perform and there will be booths for the display and sale of arts, crafts, books and other publications, white elephants, plants, and flowers. There will also be films of the neighborhood and food. Oct. 11 is the raindate.

THE HEARING on the Friendship Heights Sectional Development Plan has been postponed until December 10 and 11. For information call James Miller at 629-4426.

THE STEUART INVESTMENT COMPANY has asked the Board of Zoning Adjustment for permission to place a helicopter landing pad on the roof of their building at 40th & Chesapeake NW. Not surprisingly, neighborhood people are upset about the proposal. Besides the noise and danger to the area as a whole, the pad would be just 40 feet from the WTOP tower and a short distance from Wilson High School and Ft. Reno Park.

POLLY SHACKLETON HAS named Harriet Burg to head up a Ward Three Recreation Task Force. Information about this group's activities can be obtained by calling Ms. Shackleton's Ward Three office at 686-5227.

CAPITOL HILL

IF YOU GET A CHANCE, drop by Rogers Hospital and see the renovations well under way there. The new emergency room looks like an airlines passenger lounge and other areas have been spruced up as well. Those who recall the way grim old Rogers (nee Casualty) looked will be pleasantly surprised.

GROUND BREAKING on the new Dirksen Senate Office Building has been delayed to early 1976. The spade was supposed to have been turned last month. The seven story, one million square foot addition to Capitol Hill's collection of expensive and pretentious public buildings is estimated to cost \$85 million. But actual costs will undoubtedly run far higher no doubt replacing Fort Hoover as the most costly building in town.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE is about to put two and a half million into landscaping and facilities around the new Metro stop at 7th & Pa. SE.

LOOK FOR CHANGES down on 8th Street. Prices are soaring, the restorers are moving in and merchants and property owners are talking about "Barracks Row." Pretty soon every Capitol Hill resident will be within two blocks of a shop selling hanging flower pots.

THE CAPITOL HILL RESTORATION SOCIETY took strong exception to the mayor's nomination of Ted Mariani to the Zoning Commission. Mariani, from Upper Northwest, is certainly an improvement over Jack Nevius but as Res Soc president Tom Simmons points out, he's also heavily into the intensive development rut. The society, along with many others, wanted developer's nemesis Peter Craig named, but big Walter wasn't about to let a friend of civic groups get on the commission.

CAROLE HIRSCHMANN of the ResSoc reports that the DC Recreation Department has proposed six new lighted tennis courts for Capitol Hill - two at Hine and four at 11th & Va. Ave, SE. If you've got any opinions on these sights or suggestions for other ones call Hirschmann at 544-8218.

OTHER NEWS passed on to us from the Restoration Society Newsletter: Capitol Hill Montessori is offering yoga, karate, upholstery, dog obedience and 15 other classes this fall. If you want to teach your dog the lotus position or learn to chop sofas in two and then repair it (or just find out general info about the classes) call 547-2495. . . The Penn Theater has gone straight and there's talk of a new moviehouse on 8th St. . . Len Kirsten is moving the Emporium down to the 600 block of Penna. . . There's a new tile shop at 705 North Carolina Ave, SE.

ADAMS MORGAN DUPONT CIRCLE

THE Department of Human Resources, has opened the Dupont Circle Community Counseling Center, a mental health office, at 1608 New Hampshire Avenue, NW.

Project Puente, a program providing language and other skill development training for the latino community, also is based at the center.

The center is designed to serve neighborhood residents who have difficulty coping with emotional crises and a range of other emotional problems.

The Dupont Circle center serves residents who live or attend school in the area bounded by 22nd Street, the Mall, S Street and 14th Street, NW. The center is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and be reached by calling 234-1200. Info: Polly Young, 234-1200.

THE Eighth Annual Dupont Circle Home Tour, will take place Sunday, October 5, between one and five o'clock in the afternoon.

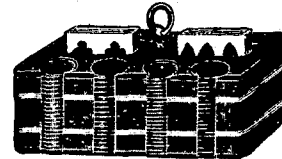
The tour is an activity of the Dupont Circle Citizens Association. Tickets for the "Victorian Sampler" tour are available at a number of locations in the Dupont Circle area, including The Art Company, 1621 Connecticut Avenue, NW. Tickets will be available the day of the tour for \$6.00. The tour begins at 1722 "S" Street, NW.

TO FIND OUT about the adult programs at All Souls Church, call 363-2308.

NEIGHBORS

COUNCILMAN ARRINGTON DIXON has closed his Ward Four office. Ran out of money. He's looking for new space. Meanwhile, constituent problems can be directed to him by calling 726-2222.

THE HOUSING COMMITTEE of Neighbors Inc. locates houses for rent and sale and introduces potential residents to the neighborhood including arranging visits to the local schools. For information on home sales call Sharon Picard (291-6696). For information on rentals call Mary Wright (723-5130).



The Gazette is interested in short news items from neighborhoods in which we have a substantial number of readers. These include: Ward Three, Neighbors Inc., Adams-Morgan, Mt. Pleasant, Dupont Circle, West End, Southwest and Capitol Hill. Keep your items short - less than one page single-spaced. And get them in to us by the third Monday of each month. Mail or bring the items to the Gazette at 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002

LETTERS CONT'D

THE posture of the American supermarket in its drive to try to eliminate prices on packages when computerized checkstands are installed is most adequately described by Carol Tucker Foreman, the Executive Director of the Consumer Federation of America:

"The supermarket industry takes the attitude that if the consumers want prices on merchandise it will give them grease pencils so they can mark prices for their own information. This is typical of the 'public-bemdammed' attitude the industry takes. It equates on the PR equivalency scale with 'let 'em eat cake'."

The American consumer resents the patronizing, condescending attitude of the supermarket industry. We're not going to stand for that new supermarket ripoff: Packages without prices.

We salute Councilmember Rev. Coates for introducing legislation in the District of Columbia protecting the consumer from the removal of the single most important information on the package, the price. We hope legislators in surrounding communities will do the same.

THOMAS R. McNUTT
Acting President
Local 400

Retail Store Employees Union

THE Source Catalog Collective is in serious danger of folding.

For those of you who don't know us, our aim is to gather and spread information that is crucial to the growth of the movement for fundamental change. We have produced book-length catalogs on communications and media, housing, and health care, and booklets about daycare and women prisoners. All of these are unique tools for radical organizers containing capsule descriptions of groups and resources, analyses of problem areas and suggested strategies and tactics for change. And not the least important is Source's attempt to convey the spirit of the movement through poems, quotes and graphics.

Source is a living/working collective of 4-7 women and men with anti-capitalist, anti-imperialist, anti-racist, anti-sexist principles. We have tried to build a collective way of life that reflects something of what we want from post-revolutionary society -- equality and sharing in our relationships, the attempt to break down sex roles, the ability to give and accept criticism in supportive ways. Our publications flow directly from these struggles in our lives.

We now have only a few hundred dollars left. These are hard times for us all. We feel that Source has a fair chance of rebuilding our financial base, but now we are down to the line. We ask those who believe in our work to support us with anything that can be spared to help us through the immediate crisis.

Contributions of \$5 will pay half the postage for one publicity mailing of our brochures. \$25 will cover our monthly electric bill. \$100 will pay one week's house rent.

We need your help.

THE SOURCE COLLECTIVE
PO Box 21066
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 387-1145

WASHINGTON DC has become the first major American city to consider municipal economic action against selected US corporations involved in the support of South African apartheid. This nationally unprecedented stand was introduced in a resolution to the city council by Councilman James Coates on June 3. The resolution called for an end to future city business with Control Data, IBM, II and Motorola corporations. Councilmen Barry, Douglas Moore and Jerry Moore are co-sponsors. For many years international efforts have been made calling for an end to the racial tyranny of apartheid in South Africa. Washington now has the opportunity to oppose local implementation of US policy which in any way supports the South African discrimination system. We call on community organizations and individuals to actively support the proposed anti-apartheid selective boycott.

RONALD WALTER
President
African Heritage Studies Assn.

DEALING WITH POT

ANNE FOGARTY

THE District has seen a steady rise in marijuana arrests, from 266 in 1970 to 2553 in 1973, with the vast majority involving possession of small amounts. It is estimated that each arrest costs \$1500 to process making the District's annual expenditure for this purpose somewhere around \$4 million. Valuable police time is diverted from control of more serious crime, placing excessive strain on the already overburdened courts and prosecutors. Consider the statement of David Clarke, co-sponsor of a bill to reduce pot penalties:

"When a person is arrested under current law, the arresting officers are off their beats for a period of hours while filling out reports and working with a narcotics officer who has been taken away from heroin, co-caine, and LSD cases to perform a field test. Between the time of arrest and ultimate disposition, the taxpayers may be asked to pay two arresting officers, one narcotics officer, a chemist, a prosecuting attorney, a deputy clerk, a bailiff, a deputy marshal, six judges, twelve jurors, assorted Bail Agency personnel, and (if the defendant is as poor as over 90% are) a defense attorney. If, after it's all over, the government has won, the sentence is usually a small fine.

Added to the costly drain on law enforcement resources is the cost to the individual who is arrested under present law. Although the maximum sentence of one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$100 for a first offense is seldom levied, heavy attorney's fees and a life-long criminal arrest record, with its debilitating effect on educational and career opportunities, result.

Rev. Doug Moore has argued that the proposed bill "just gives young blacks another crutch to lean on. . . I want a strong, virile, thinking black population, and I don't think this bill will help bring that about." However, Keith Stroup, director of the National Organization for Reform of Marijuana Law, rebuts succinctly: "The criminal justice system is an inappropriate and unduly harsh system by which society indicates its disapproval."

Opposition to the bill on the basis of the allegedly deleterious effect it will have on the black population seems untenable. Blacks here are absorbing a disproportionate burden of arrests. Figures show that three times as many blacks are arrested for simple possession as whites. Accusations that legislation is being considered only because whites are now smoking the drug have been disputed by Superior Court Judge Charles Halleck, who argues that not to adopt the bill could seem to be a crime in itself. Halleck has testified that on the contrary, it is not the white Georgetown homeowner who is being penalized under the present measure. Most arrests, he said, are made at routine traffic checks, usually directed against carloads of blacks at night. Patrolling officers make stops arbitrarily, on the general assumption that four or five young blacks out cruising are probably up to illegal activity. Judge Halleck urged the council to stop "a pernicious and discriminatory use of the law."

Arguments that reduction of the criminal penalties for possession would lead to further drug abuse among the city's black youth likewise appear to fall flat in light of the experience of five other states which have liberalized "pot" laws. A state-wide survey taken by the Drug Abuse Council one year after Oregon adopted a modified form of decriminalization showed no increase in marijuana use. Pat Horton, DA for Lane County, Oregon, has stated: "Decriminalization has, in fact, prioritized police work into areas of violent crime and crime against property. . . Currently, law enforcement officers spend more time in the area of violent crimes and, thus, better serve their community. . . The relationship between the youth in the community and the police has improved substantially. . . It has removed from the docket approximately 1/3 of the total number of cases awaiting trial."

It has been emphasized further that the DC bill, while removing the user from the process of criminal law, still imposes a \$100 civil citation. This provision is intended to discourage use, but not at the risk of discriminatory enforcement. Whatever deterrent effect there is now would be preserved, but in a manner more responsive to contemporary attitudes toward marijuana.

DC EYE

OUR old friend Sterling Tucker had a busy summer. He has managed to cut the number of city council meetings in half, reduce the potential of public opposition to the mayor's nominees by limiting the number of witnesses opposing a nominee to three (he almost got away with eliminating opposition testimony entirely), clear the way to gain control of WOOK's frequency along with some of his buddies and get a heated, carpeted box for himself and other council members for Red-skin games. And he still had time to visit the Virgin Islands and Brazil.

Both the stadium box affair and the radio station are in keeping with Sterling's practice of getting close to the people -- certain people that is, like those whose interests you're voting on and campaign contributors. The box was provided the council by the Armory Board, whose budget is approved by the council. One of the three board members is J.C. Turner, former head of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council. That's the sort of thing that makes this conflict-of-interest business confusing. Is the danger that Turner will influence Tucker or, around campaign time, vice versa? If it's a standoff, does that make it all right? The only thing certain is that Tucker got himself three times as many free tickets as any of the other council members. It could have been worse. Frankly, we were surprised Dave Clarke got any.

As for the radio station, Tucker is part of something called Washington Community Broadcasting that is hankering after WOOK's license now that the FCC has taken it away on the grounds, among other reasons, that urging listeners to "ask God of \$953 is not a creditable public service when the winning number that day happens to be 953. WCB stands a good chance of getting the license, it appears, if they can explain to the FCC what's backing the \$400,000 loan they have been offered by the National Bank of Washington -- the bank or their own collateral. In Washington Community Broadcasting along with Tucker is Ted Hagans Jr., heir-apparent and chief beneficiary of the mammoth Ft. Lincoln project. A few months back, Tucker held a meeting to discuss conflicts between Hagans and William Fitzgerald, another potential developer of Ft. Lincoln, and you never would have guessed from Tucker's concern for an even-handed and expeditious handling of the matter that he was about to go into business with one of the disputants. Then there's good old Jack Nevius, whose nomination to the Zoning Commission was carefully herded through the council by Tucker after Nevius denied being tied in with the banking industry. A few months later, Jack resigned to become a lobbyist for the local bankers. And then there's R. Grayson McGuire, who was the most famous local funeral director until Charles Diggs got the law changed so he could become one too. McGuire is a former Republican turned Democrat who turned Republican again just in time for Sterling Tucker and the council to approve his nomination as a "minority" member of the Board of Elections and Ethics (sic). There are a number of other stockholders who don't normally have business with the city council such as Jack Anderson, Zelda Fichandler, Isaac Franck and Patrick Hayes. But for a start in the radio business Tucker has gotten in with quite a group. We can hardly wait for his first show, which perhaps will be a Redskins preview from a box high atop RFK Stadium.

□

CONNOISSEURS of the Washington Post's glacier-like movement from full-blown support of a planning monstrosity to heavy disillusionment will appreciate the importance of a recent editorial on the Pennsylvania Avenue plan. There was, of course, the obligatory statement that "General Quesada and Mr. Owings have done a fine job. They have developed a good plan that everyone is agreed upon." This sort of comment -- an erroneous opinion justified by an erroneous fact (there is considerable opposition to the Pennsylvania Avenue plan both in the city and in Congress) -- is a hallmark of the Post editorial style. Galling as it is, it should not distract us from the meat of the matter, which is that the Post is getting bothered. Among the causes: General Quesada's request for \$1.2 million for staff and

expenses to turn his commission from "a planning organization to a doing organization," the continued deterioration of the avenue even under the guidance of the commission; and Nat Owings' lingering flirtation with the idea of a huge national square encompassing, among other things, the Willard Hotel site. Finally, the Post concludes that the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission is not needed at all; that the job could be carried out by the existing city and federal planning agencies.

Small reservations perhaps, but significant to the careful Post-watcher. That guy leaning on the lifeboat trying to look nonchalant is a Post editorialist. Watch him. The next time the ship rolls he'll go for a lifejacket.

WE HAD PROMISED OURSELVES not to say anything more about Barbara Sizemore since if you say anything good about her it just wants to make her stay and if you say anything bad about her it has precisely the same effect. But we thought you would enjoy reading a few lines from the "Stick Up For Breakfast Week" news release we received, since it gives a feel for trends in educational policy down at the Presidential Building:

We've got a story for you -- a good big story about the District of Columbia's 72,000 elementary school children. . . about how they are going to study nutrition for the first time in a brand-new way this fall. It's an intensified program to turn-on all of Washington and its environs to the importance of nutrition, a communications blitz that goes beyond the school room through the mass media into every home in the area. All these activities will come into sharp focus during Stick Up for Breakfast Week, November 10-14. There's more. Much more. Assign someone to cover it now. Or cover it yourself.

Turns out that Stick Up for Breakfast is a nice little promotional tie-in dreamed up by the Kellogg people. One might wonder what a nice black militant like Ms. Sizemore is getting mixed up with the white corporate power structure, but politics apparently stops at the cereal bowl's edge and Ms. Sizemore has warned critics that if they try to stop the project she will fight them with all her might.

Ms. Sizemore could have used some help from Kellogg with her ill-fated PACTS program, or at least some assistance from their upbeat PR staff in explaining it. We were reading her own explanation the other day and a few quotes may help you understand why it never got off the ground:

Decision-making processes are largely determinative and consequently of great importance. In order to stimulate critical dialogue and implement procedures which will maintain expanded opportunities for all components of our social plurality, a circular and collective model is needed. . .

We are proposing a method of collective decision-making power that does not accrue to any one school component but in the quality of the relationships among the components. . . .

PACTS is not intended to replace or compete with any school related organization but rather to identify a model embracing dialogue between disparaging groups and organizations with similar concerns and interests. This process is a communication arrangement which encourages value inclusion as opposed to exclusion. . . .

As for the broader issues of the school system, we have been reliably informed that whether or not Ms. Sizemore is fired your school should get its paper supplies and books by Christmas.



THE DC Department of Corrections has released a study which shows that escape rates from furloughs were lower here during fiscal year 1974 than in most other states and federal facilities.

The data showed that only three District furloughs in a thousand resulted in failures to return, a better rate than all but six states and all but two states with programs of similar size. The federal rate was 32.6 per thousand, and some states had as many as nine times as many escapees as the District.

NQ, We are not going to explain to you how the DC Democratic Central Committee's delegate selection plan works. You're going to have to figure that out on your own. We will, however, explain what it means, namely the most closed system for choosing delegates to the Democratic convention since the city got a vote in the matter in 1960.

WHAT happens to the city's elderly poor when they are displaced due to condominium conversion?

According to a survey conducted jointly in the District by the National Council of Senior Citizens and Councilmember Polly Shackleton, 72% of the elderly poor experience a 20% increase in rent as they move to their new homes; 82% are forced to spend a fourth or more of their income on rent; 45% experience ill effects on their health; 92% find it harder to see their family because of the move; 81% find it harder to get to church, and 70% find it harder to get to the doctor.

The survey included 97 interviews with former renters selected at random in 10 buildings converted to condominiums.

THE Department of Transportation has proposed 75 miles of bicycle pathways in the District. The report, "Bicycle Transportation Plan and Program for the District of Columbia," is available from the department in Room 517 of the Presidential Building, 415 12th Street, NW, from 8:15 to 4:45 Monday through Friday. All public libraries in the District of Columbia have copies for public inspection.

The report contains a proposal for adding 75 miles of bikeway to existing routes at an estimated cost of \$1,016,000 to form a continuous citywide system of about 170 miles so that:

- About 90% of the activity centers identified in the study would be within 3 blocks of a bikeway.
- About 17 miles will be exclusive bike-ways outside of the roadway.
- About 22 miles will be in lanes reserved from motor vehicles either by a physical barrier or by lane markings and signs.
- About 35 miles will be on existing streets mixed in with motor vehicle traffic.

The bicycle system is to go into operation in stages over a period of several years, beginning with forty-six miles in the near future.

The study included a telephone survey of District residents in October 1974 to determine the current magnitude of bicycling in the city. The survey indicated that approximately one-fourth of the city's residents own and use bicycles.

The survey showed that approximately 60 percent of bicycle use is for purposeful trips; 40 percent is recreational. Estimates derived from the survey indicate that 14,000 accidents and 13,700 bicycle thefts occurred in the year preceding the survey.



EQUALIZATION STUDY

A RECENT report suggests that while the District of Columbia public schools have been acting in good faith to comply with the decree ordering equalization of District elementary school expenditures, there are problems in administration and implementation which often result in non-compliance with the court order.

The report was prepared by Dr. Joan C. Baratz of the Education Policy Research Institute in cooperation with the DC Citizens for Better Public Education and the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law and Syracuse University Research Corporation. The report is an evaluation of the city's experiences with the court decree handed down by Judge Skelly Wright in 1971, which required that expenditures for teachers' salaries in the elementary schools be equalized within ±5% of the citywide mean. Among the report's findings:

- While all schools were not in compliance in 1974-75, there had been a significant reduction in the disparity in allocation of all professional staff among the schools. This is true for professional staff not covered by the Wright decree as well as for expenditures for classroom and special subject teachers.

- Changes in resources generally involved exchanging high paid classroom teachers for less expensive teachers, adding teachers in low spending schools with high pupil/teacher ratios, and redistributing special subject teachers.

- In 1974 many schools were not in compliance. This condition seems generally to be the result of the lack of reliable information, failure to crosscheck existing information, and inadequate monitoring.

- Data is too limited to determine the decree's effect on academic performance.

- There is widespread dissatisfaction with the implementation of the decree. No one is particularly happy with the results. Discussions with teachers, principals, administrators, board members and community representatives, including Julius Hobson, Sr., reveal a feeling that while the system is more fair, it has not been particularly valuable educationally.

In addition, the report reveals considerable confusion in the school administration concerning its ability to comply with both the Wright Decree equalization formula and the equalization formula of the Title I Comparability Guidelines. While the two formulas are different in several respects, they may not be completely incompatible. At present the DC schools do not maintain a school-by-school information system that would permit it to determine the exact relationship of the two formulas. It is the lack of this information system, and the lack of coordination in the preparation of the two compliance reports (one to the court and one to the federal government) that has led the District into difficulty, and caused it to move teachers several times during the course of a single year.

The report makes recommendations concerning how some of the present problems might be avoided, and in addition, raises questions concerning the development of alternative equalization formulas that might be acceptable to the court and to the federal government. It suggests that any new plan address the following issues:

- Educational need. Equalization plans in DC, as currently designed, treat all children as if they were exactly the same and make no allowances for individual needs. The superintendent has suggested a plan that incorporates the concept of "incommensurability." It does not, however, meet the court criteria of being "specific" and "measurable."

- Educational stability. Because enrollment, teacher placement and teacher salaries change over the course of the year, any compliance plan must work out procedures of implementation that minimize the movement of teachers and the disruption of school organization.

For further information, call Dr. Joan C. Baratz, Education Policy Research Institute, AC 202-234-3500.



KEY CITY COUNCIL VOTES

COUNCIL MEMBER	VOTE 47	VOTE 48	VOTE 49	VOTE 50	VOTE 51	VOTE 52	VOTE 53	VOTE 54	VOTE 55	VOTE 56	VOTE 57	VOTE 58	VOTE 59	VOTE 60	VOTE 61	CUMULATIVE +	CUMULATIVE -	CUMULATIVE NV	RATING A	ABSENT %	
Marion Barry	+	+	A	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	32	20	2	6	58%	10%
David Clarke	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	A	A	37	21	0	3	64%	5%
James Coates	+	A	A	+	+	+	-	+	-	A	A	-	+	+	+	35	20	0	6	64%	10%
Arrington Dixon	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	30	23	6	1	50%	2%
Willie Hardy	A	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	34	26	0	0	56%	0%
Julius Hobson	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	A	A	25	10	0	26	71%	43%
Doug Moore	+	A	A	A	A	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	37	17	0	7	69%	11%
Jerry Moore	+	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	+	-	21	23	0	17	48%	28%
Polly Shackleton	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	35	23	1	2	60%	3%
William Spaulding	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	28	29	4	0	49%	0%
Sterling Tucker	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	26	35	0	0	43%	0%
John Wilson	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	A	-	-	+	+	-	26	26	0	9	50%	15%
Nadine Winter	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	33	26	1	0	55%	0%
Pros	12	10	9	11	11	12	1	9	12	10	8	12	12	11	7						
Cons	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	4						

OVERALL COUNCIL AVERAGE: 30 (+) votes, 31 (-) votes: 49%

SHOWN above are recent votes of the city council. + = vote that agrees with our position. - = vote that doesn't agree with our position. If you do not agree with our position, simply switch the signs. A = Absent. NV = present but not voting. The percentage shown at right is the ratio between right votes and the total number of votes at which the council member was present. The final column indicates the absenteeism rate.

47. An emergency measure that would require the mayor to seek council approval before closing any Department of Human Resources facilities. The move was spurred by announced plans to close the health clinics at Arthur Capper and on 14th St. The mayor vetoed this piece of legislation.

48. Bill to establish an office of aging along lines that the council felt would be an improvement over the plan originally proposed by the mayor. (+ = support)

49. Bill to change the name of the Advisory Neighborhood Councils to Advisory Neighborhood Commissions. This petty piece of legislation stemmed from the council's desire to be the only "council members" in town. "Commissions" has a colonial ring to it, which, we fear, is what the council intended. (+ = opposition)

50. Resolution honoring Gay Pride Day. There aren't many city councils that would dare to do it — especially unanimously. (+ = support)

51. Resolution directing the city auditor to investigate Forest Haven and the Department of Human Resources. This should produce some goodies. (+ = support)

52. Bill to establish a \$2.50/hour minimum wage for domestic workers. (+ = support)

53. Amendment to the revised rent control legislation that would have provided an independent rent administrator rather than one handpicked by the mayor. (+ = support)

54. The revised rent control bill. This measure got emasculated as the city council gave in to the mayor on just about every major point following his veto of the original rent control measure. The council ducked the question of overriding the mayor's veto of that legislation by tabling the matter, voting instead a watered down new bill. Sterling Tucker described the council's work on the rent control measure its "finest hour." In fact, it showed again the extent to which the mayor runs the show. One important factor in the council's retreat was the possibility that Congress might veto the measure if the council tried to push it through. One council member told us there was "a whole lot" of talk about this. Also, representatives from the House District Committee were present at the mark-up sessions, apparently to remind council members of the limits of home rule. (+ = opposition)

55. Bill to establish a University of DC. The final bill was an improvement over where matters stood when we first wrote about it in June, but the final product still had little to do with establishing a university. It was a merger between Washington Technical Institute and Federal City

College, the justification for which has never been shown. The politics of the situation appear to be that FCC lost and Cleveland Denard, WTI president and inside favorite to run the new university, came out on top. The report on the new university placed emphasis on "utilization of the systems approach in managing the university's components." This is an approach that has distinguished itself nationally in the conduct of the Vietnam War and locally in the management of Metro. It is nifty for administrators, bureaucrats, consultants and large contractors, but of questionable value to students. The council committee report also notes that while there is a consortium of five private universities, providing the exchange of programs and courses, WTI and FCC are presently excluded from the consortium. One of the easiest ways for the city to broaden the opportunities for WTI and FCC students would be to gain entry into the consortium, perhaps using the lever of the private universities' questionable present tax exempt status. This could produce some tangible and early results, in marked contrast with a paper university that the council on one hand hails as a local landmark in education and on the other hand declares solemnly and incredibly that "No new programs are authorized nor are additional costs anticipated by this legislation. On the contrary, consolidation, economy or scale, and elimination of administrative and program duplication, may result in cost savings." Some landmark. (+ = opposition)

56. Resolution rejecting the mayor's reorganization plan for the Department of Human Resources. The mayor tried to withdraw this plan in pique over the council's treatment of Joe Yeldell but the council correctly took the position that once a reorganization plan had been submitted it could not be withdrawn. (+ = support)

57. Override of mayor's veto of measure prohibiting the closing of DHR facilities without council review. See #47. (+ = support)

58. Approve reorganization of transportation agencies to create a Department of Transportation. This plan is typical of our mayor, who is always shuffling and never dealing. Despite a critical report from its own government operations committee, the council approved this plan to create a highway dominated transportation department. (+ = opposition)

59. Resolution calling on GSA to rescind its lease of an office building at Buzzards Point. (+ = support)

60. Authorize an unincorporated business tax covering professionals who have dodged local taxes long enough. At presstime, Congress was on the verge of killing this plan. (+ = support)

61. Approve the nomination of R. G. McGuire to the city board of elections and ethics. McGuire switched his registration just in time to become the minority member of this board. He is now a Republican. Meanwhile the city's number two party, the Statehood Party, goes unrepresented on the board. (+ = opposition)

WHAT'S HAPPENING

The Gazette will run small camera-ready announcements for non-profit organizations in this column free of charge. Prepare your announcement 3" wide and no more than 2" high. Use black ink or carbon ribbon typewriter for best reproduction. Announcements must be received by the third Tuesday of the month. Send to DC Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002

THE NUMBER to call if you find a bikeway in disrepair is 629-5325.

THE CITY'S NEW Commission on Residential Mortgage Investment goes into operation on October 14. Meetings will be held twice monthly, on the second Tuesday and 4th Thursday of each month in Room 12 of the District Building. The Tuesday sessions will begin at 1 pm and the Thursday ones at 6 pm. Anyone claiming to be aggrieved by the refusal of home financing since Aug 1, 1974 may file a complaint with the commission. Forms and information are available from the commission in room 326 of 1329 E NW, DC 20004. (629-5361)

THE COUNCIL ON ADOPTABLE CHILDREN will hold an informational meeting on Friday, Oct. 3, at 8 pm at the Washington Gas Light Company, 11th & H NW. Info: Nancy Smith 829-9623.

THE NEW WATHA DANIEL branch of the DC Public Library has opened at 8th & Rhode Island Ave. NW.

TRANSACTIONAL Analysis classes are being offered for mothers and children for seven weeks (\$60) at the Northern Virginia Medical Center, Fairfax, Va. Personal Growth TA classes are being held for adults at \$45 a month. Info: 280-1500.

THE Salvation Army will do clean-up, fix-up jobs for \$2.75 an hour, with skilled work at \$3.75 an hour. 783-4050.

METRO has put out literature about the metro system, history, budget, etc. in Braille. Call 637-1047. For information about reduced fares for the handicapped at certain hours call: 637-1051.

CITY COUNCIL HEARINGS FOR OCTOBER.

o Hearings on the Metropolitan Police Department's Non-Criminal intelligence activities. Oct. 2 at 2:30 pm and Oct. 3 at 10 am. Room 500, District Building.

o Hearings on inspections of gas stations. Oct. 8, 10 am, 2 pm and 7:30 pm, Room 500, District Building. Bill No. 1-39. To testify call: 638-2223 or 629-3806.

o Hearing on the cost and availability of medical malpractice insurance in DC. Oct. 9. 10 am & 2 pm, Room 500, District Building. Bill 1-127 and Bill 1-185. To testify call 638-2223 by Oct. 6.

o Hearing on two lie detector test bills. Oct. 10. 10 am & 2 pm. Room 500, District Building. Bill 1-151 and Bill 1-153. Call 638-2223 no later than Oct. 3 to testify.

Hearing on a fair residential utility tariff. Oct. 14 at 10 am and 2 pm, Room 500, District Building. Bill 1-173. To testify contact Brenda Smith, 638-2223.

o Hearing on Privacy Act of 1975. Oct. 21, 2 pm, Room 500, District Building. To testify call 638-2223 by Oct. 17. Bill 1-152.

PHONE WE6-1212 to get the latest air quality index information through the National Weather Service. Added only when the air quality exceeds 100(hazardous).

CARE for handicapped children or adults on a short basis is provided for a reasonable fee by St. John's Parish House at Lafayette Square. Info: 783-3664.

A CONFERENCE on historical studies, sponsored by the Columbia Historical Society and George Washington University will be held Jan. 23-24, 1976. The focus is on local urban issues. Papers or exhibits should be submitted to R.S. French, Division of Experimental Programs, GWU, DC 20052.

THE DC Office of Human Rights has posters in English and Spanish available for business establishments to inform their employees about the City's comprehensive human rights law. Free. Call 629-5331.

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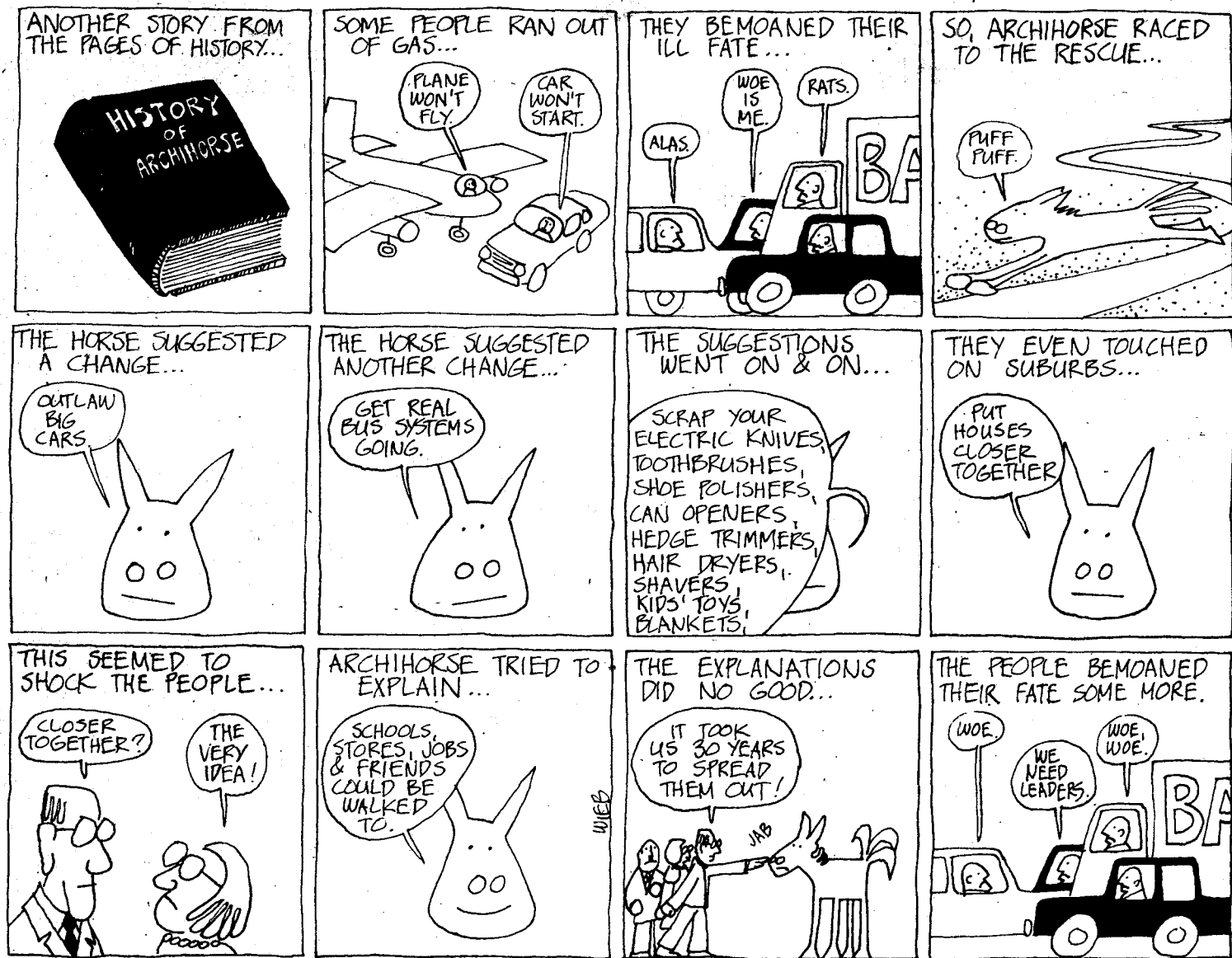
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COUNCILMAN James E. Coates, Ward 8, announces the opening of a Ward 8 office located on the premises of the Mission of Community Concern, 3920 South Capitol Street, SE. 638-2223.

THE Community Services Branch of the University Counseling Center at George Washington University is offering non-credit courses in assertiveness training both on-campus and at two off-campus locations. For Info: 676-6550.

THE Minority Contractors Resource Center at 1750 K Street, NW, Suite 350, has expanded its services to include a new Plans Room.

The Resource Center has recently acquired the Dodge Scanning machine. The Dodge/Scan is a machine designed with a work table that projects drawings of the plans of construction projects from micro film. The scanner shows complete specifications needed to make accurate take offs.

A PROPOSED minimum wage of \$2.90 an hour (\$2.35 for tipped employees) for approximately 50,000 workers employed in private industry in the District of Columbia will be the subject of a public hearing to be held by the Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board on Thursday, October 9 at 10 am in Room A-5 (auditorium) of the Martin Luther King Memorial Library, 901 G St, NW. The current rate is \$2.05. Info: 629-3565.

BROCHURES are now available to organizations that want to use the Georgetown University Speakers Bureau.

The speakers bureau lists more than 650 topics ranging from "A Black Student on a White Campus" to "The Presidency and the Congress." The 300 members of the bureau are all volunteers from Georgetown University.

To obtain a copy write or call: Ms. John W. Connelly, Jr., Office of Public Relations, Georgetown University, DC 20057, 625-4151.

COMMUNITY Housing Counselor to work part-time (20 hrs/wk) for social service non-profit organization located in the Adams-Morgan neighborhood. Must speak fluent Spanish and English and have knowledge of landlord-tenant relationships, rent control regulations, credit counseling, home ownership, and neighborhood sta-

bilization. E.O.E. No interviews until requested. Please send resume and references to: Ms. K. Gannon, 3934 Lincolnshire Street, Annandale, Va. 22003.

AN air pollution/transportation slide show with displays and written material is available for community meetings from the Metropolitan Washington Coalition for Clean Air, Inc. Info: Molly Clark, 785-2444.

CRISIS counseling is available through ProJect, a coalition of religious groups. Emergency numbers are 462-6690 from 5 to 12 midnight, 7 days a week or 667-1377 during the day.

TICKS CONT'D

rector of design and construction for Metro, formerly worked for DeLeuw, Cather. . . A former official of Metro turned up as a consultant to Cubic-Western -- the firm that took away a good part of the ticket-vending machine contract from Control Data closing down its NE DC plant that employed 70 persons. . . All this is legal but uncomfortably cozy.

• FAILURE to make a proper earth analysis forced the hand-mining of a downtown station site and the abandonment of the use of an expensive and well-publicized earth boring machine. That change order cost Metro \$600,000.

• ROHR, the folks who are building Metro's subway cars despite all the headaches they gave San Francisco's BART system are running far behind schedule on the delivery of cars. But cheer up, the longer it takes to get the damn thing running the less it will cost us in operating deficits.

• And while we're on the good news, the Rev. Jerry Moore, who seems to be a practicing Quadrarian (he believes in the old three plus Jackson Graham), has issued a press release in which he urges us to keep our chins up and keep pressing for a January 1976 opening of the system. He says: "It would be tragic to prohibit District and other metropolitan citizens from being able to ride the system when it becomes technically possible to do so. Many other persons and I are anxiously awaiting to ride the Metro."

• SAMUEL M. Cohen, formerly assistant director of the federal Office of Management and Budget and now with a consulting firm, has done an analysis of the area's transit system which suggests that a 2% regional sales tax will be needed to subsidize Metro's huge deficit. Concerning completion of the subway system, Cohn states: "Realistic analysis. . . comparing the construction costs, operating costs, ridership potential and deficits might result in system cutbacks or substitutions of bus for rail service that most area governments would support."

• THE president of the Baltimore city council is questioning whether that city should go ahead with a 28 mile subway. Says Walter Orlinsky: "A subway system is not the thing that is going to give us mass transit when we need it, which is now. I would like to see a less expensive mass transit system." He adds that "The state in reviewing phase two of the proposed transit system is very close to considering a light rail [streetcar] alternative to further subway construction. I think we ought to consider substituting it for a subway system."

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